INSURANCE

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 179.. BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 16 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
21 July	Mooltan x ..	All	20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..	vessels	16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..	will	20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..	now	16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..	sail	16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..	direct	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..	from	16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..	Bombay	10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..	without	10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..	transhipment	11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..	at	20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..	Aden.	10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua* ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea* ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
6 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
70 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,008
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,561
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,830
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,657
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera* ..		16,080

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"

20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London	A. £80	B. £70	C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles	A. £72	B. £62	C. £56
2nd saloon to London	A. £54	B. £52	
2nd saloon to Marseilles	A. £50	B. £48.	

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928.		
13th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
4th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
23rd July	Homayun † ..	Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1st July	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	17th „	30th „
*Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Kamo Maru	26th July
Katori Maru	9th Aug.
Atsuta Maru	23rd August

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Suwa Maru	25th July
Fushimi Maru	8th August

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	7th Aug.
Tenyo Maru	21st August

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22197

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
18th July	Karagola ..	East and South Africa
18th „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
20th „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHAITANYA TO VIVEKANANDA

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES & TEACHINGS OF SHRI CHAITANYA, SANKARA DEVA, HARIDAS, RAMAPRASAD, RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

In this book are presented the sketches of six saints, five Bengali and one Assamese Both in their individual character and teaching and in their historic setting, they differ widely one from the other..... Yet it is the ancient philosophy of the Hindus that finds varied utterance in the discourses of Chaitanya, the poems of Ramprasad, the sayings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and the missionary speeches of Vivekananda.

We have in these sketches tried to give not only a detailed biography of the saints and teachers but also a succinct account of the Philosophy and religion which each of them taught or propounded. The details of their life even in the case of those removed from us by centuries, are happily preserved to us in native chronicles of exceptional value. We have drawn on them and unfolded in the usual biographical manner, the various stages of their lives, their doings, the religious and social reforms they effected and the missions or sects, if any, which they founded. These lives are full of interest for the student of religion as they shed the most powerful light on the journey of the soul its upward ascent as exemplified in some of the most gifted types of religious men known to India or even outside it. In describing the teachings of the various saints, their special and historic versions of the Hindu faith, we have throughout drawn on the utterances and poems as the case may be, or of the individual saints themselves. Those utterances and poems have a unique individual value and give us wonderful glimpses with the inner life of the saints in a manner which mere biographical details cannot reveal. But apart from their intrinsic merit as revealing the inner life and perfection of the saints, they also serve to put forth in fresh and undying language the great truths of the Hindu Religion, conceived though they be in Vaishnava, Sakta or Vedantic modes of thought and utterance. With illustrations.

Price Re. One and Annas eight.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Re. 1-4.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,

Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

BENNETT & CO.

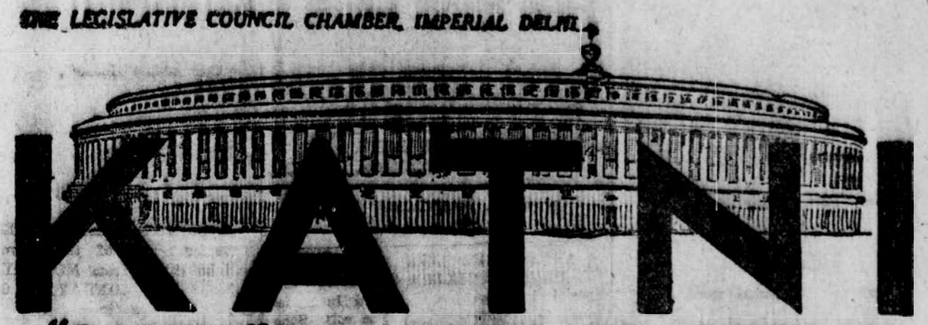
AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunition consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.



KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last, but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Mysore State Souvenir

contains about 300 illustrations with a Tri-colour inset of H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore, printed on Art paper and worthy of presentation and with a map of India.

Patronised by the Govt. of H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore.

Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra).

THE SOUTH INDIAN ALBUM

Published in honour of the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin to South India and containing 2 colour plates and a map with about 250 Half-Tone illustrations.

Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra).

THE CONGRESS ALBUM

Published under the distinguished patronage of Sreeman S. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, Avl., M.L.A., President, Indian National Congress, Gauhati 1926, contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Buildings, Forts, etc., covering a range of 420 half tone illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India."

Price per copy Rs. 5. (postage extra.)

THE INDIAN ALBUM PUBLISHING COMPANY,
4, Narasinpuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Getting more Business

It is easy to get more business when you tell about the work you do through the Classified Column in the "Bombay Chronicle." A regular advertisement there will carry your message to thousands of people every day—costs little.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—STUDENTS English fifth standard passed for sub-overseer course 1 year, Overseer course 1-1/4 years. Prospectus from Manager, Civil Engineering School, Desai Falia, Broach.
R1036

WANTED an experienced ENGINEER capable of taking charge of a big up-to-date power station. Only capable persons need apply with copies of testimonials and lowest terms to Box No. 2160 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1042

WANTED—A qualified Assistant Engineer, who can prepare a detailed design for Waterworks and drainage of a town. Pay up to Rs. 400/- p. m. according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications, general experience and pay, to the State Engineer, Rewa, C. I. Applications will be received up to 30th July, 1928.
A 30751

WANTED AN ENGINEER who has already served in Cotton Mills and capable of taking charge of Turbo generators, motors, engines, etc. Apply with copies of certificates and terms, SECRETARY, The Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd. Delhi.
A R1043

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Only a DIWANKHANA on the C. P. Tank Road for Doctors, Astrologers, and Jariwala. Apply to NATHALAL SIVLAL KINARIWALLA, Bhuleshwar, Third Bhoiwada.
C R1034

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—To buy STANDARD CINEMA films (second-hand)-comics, comedies, animal dramas, sports, etc., Send list with particulars and lowest price. to FILM BUREAU, 68/1B, Sikdar Bagan Street, Shyambazar, Calcutta.
N 30730

MOSQUITORID—Are you troubled by Mosquitoes at night? If so try "MOSQUITORID." Price 12 ans. per 2 ozs. bottle. Packing Postage Extra. Cash with order. Apply to:—U. R. MENDES, 521, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
T R1023

PROFESSION

DISAPPOINTED RACERS should consult us by sending Four Annas stamps. SALI COY., Racing Literature Publishers, Amalner.
T R1047

EDUCATIONAL.

CALCUTTA HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AND CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF HOMOEOPATHY.
FOUNDED—1881.
265, Upper Circular Road.

Premier Homoeopathic College in India. Session commenced June 25, Enrolment till the end of July. Only public Homoeopathic College in India with attached Hospital aided by Calcutta Corporation. Unique facilities for clinical demonstration. In his inspection report Lt.-Col. Leicester, Surgeon General, Bengal, observes: "———considerable attendance in the out patient dept: the Hospital is doing useful work." For prospectus and application form apply with 1/2 anna stamp to SUPERINTENDENT.

President.—W. YOUNAN, M.B., C.M. (Edin).
Secy.—S. K. NAG, M.D.
M

A CAREER IN LIFE INSURANCE—DAVARS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. Special lectures for Chartered Insurance Institute in Life Specialisation will Soon Commence. Fire and Marine just begun. Apply immediately, 80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
T R1045

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED from Stock, one 7 ft. by 30 ft. by 160 lbs. pressure LANCASHIRE BOILER and also another 7-1/2 ft. by 30 ft. by 160 lbs. Apply with specifications and quotation to BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL, LTD., Medows Street, Bombay.
N R1046

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column. Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

To all to whom it may concern, Notice is hereby given, that the Power of Attorney, dated 9th August. 1912, given in favour of Dwarkadas Damodar Nandji by the Bhurtpore Press Co., Ltd., was cancelled on 9th September, 1927.
Dated 14th July, 1928.
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents,
The Bhurtpore Press Co., Ltd.
30750

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the POWER OF ATTORNEY, dated 21st June, 1927, granted to Mr. Haridas Valabhdas, late Chief Agent for Fire Insurance of 13, King Lane, Fort, by the Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd. has been REVOKED and Mr. Haridas Valabhdas has no authority whatsoever to act in any capacity on behalf of the said Motor Union Insurance Company, Ltd.
R1035

AUCTION SALE
WADHWAN CAMP MILLS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the whole of the Spinning and Weaving Mills at Wadhwan Camp together with the Ginning Factory appertaining thereto including the land, admeasuring about 32325 sq. yds. and machinery and plant and buildings pertaining thereto will be offered for sale by public auction on THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, 1928, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) by N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1598 of 1922 at his office Alice Building Fort, Bombay, unless privately sold in the meantime.

Private offers for the purchase of the said Mill to be made in sealed covers addressed to Mr. N. H. Moos at his Office Alice Building, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1928.
BHAISHANKER, KANGA
AND GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos,
Receiver.
30661

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1928, to MONDAY, the 6th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM &
SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1928.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
30740

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1928, to MONDAY, the 6th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM &
SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1928.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
30741

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1928, to MONDAY, the 6th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM &
SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1928.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
30742

THE EBRAHIM PABANEY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1928, to MONDAY, the 6th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM &
SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents
Bombay, 14th July, 1928.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
30743

THE KASTURCHAND MILLS CO., LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1928, to MONDAY, the 6th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM &
SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1928.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
30744

THE CEYLON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1928, to MONDAY, the 6th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM &
SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1928.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
30745

D BUR Y MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1928, to MONDAY, the 6th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM &
SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1928.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
30746

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PEARL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1928, to MONDAY, the 6th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM &
SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1928.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
30747

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1928, to MONDAY, the 6th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM &
SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1928.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
30748

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1928, to MONDAY, the 6th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM &
SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1928.
"Currimbhoy House",
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.
30749

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2808 of 1926.

GOOLMAHOMED SALEMAHOMED ..... Plaintiff.
vs
Bai MARIAMBAI & Others...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 30th day of July, 1928, at the hour of 4-15 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure together with a bungalow and other huts and structures thereon and situate at Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, stated as in the decree herein to contain two thousand and sixty-one square yards but containing by actual measurement two thousand fifty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of the land Revenue under Collectors New Survey No. 8 and Collectors Old No. 483 and New No. 4310 and Old Surveey No. 27 and Cadastral Survey No. 1131 of the Mahim Division and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5426 and 5427 (1) and Street Nos. 85, 87, 89, 91, and 93 and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the property late of Shamrao Pandurang, on or towards the East partly by the property of Moreshwar Govind Lohar and partly by the property of Anupchand Dhanji, on or towards the South by Lohar Chawl Street and on or towards the West by the Mahim Bazar Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens of Bombay called by the Sheriff "for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Government of India and the Secretary of State to the fact—that the Indian High Courts Bill now before Parliament introduces a far-reaching change in the wholesome tradition and law in force for over a century," will be held in the Sir CAWASJI JEHANGIR HALL on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1928, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)
30716

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on Thursday, the 26th July 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Commerce House, Ballard Estate, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March 1928.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
FOR THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD.,
ALLEN BROS & CO., (INDIA) LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th June, 1928.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th July to 11th August, 1928, both days inclusive.
30739

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held by the surviving Mortgagee Mr. Ramji Bhagwandas on the 12th day of July, 1928, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Dayashanker Devshanker and his wife Bai RATANBAI alias JIJALBHAI in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 11th day of February, 1925, and made between the said Dayashanker Devshanker and his wife Bai Ratanbai alias Jijalbhai of the one part and Nathalal Bhagwandas (since deceased) and the said Ramji Bhagwandas of the other part, our client has contracted to purchase from the said Mr. Ramji Bhagwandas, the surviving Mortgagee the property hereunder described.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Medows Strete, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of land, containing an area of six hundred and eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 73 of the Suparibag Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded, on the East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on the South by Plot No. 74 of the said Estate leased to Dayashanker Deoshanker Dave on the West by Sauparibag Road and on the North by Plot No. 72 of the said Esate agreed to be leased to Gordhandas Damoderdas and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 2582 and Cadastral Survey No. 104 of Parel-Sewri Division together with the building thereon consisting partly of a ground floor and three upper floors and partly of two ground floors and are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 566 (5). Street No. 1D.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1928.

PURNANAND CLUBWALLA & JASUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30732

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT POONA. AUCTION SALE OF BANK AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Shilotri Bank Building, Laxmi Road, Budhawar Peth, Poona.

Bank furniture such as writing tables, clocks, table-fan, large counters, easy-chair, one tower-clock, chairs, cup-board, stools, one scale with weights, copying press-table, benches, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the above on view 1 day before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT RIPON ROAD AND GRANT ROAD BRIDGE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to them under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 4th February, 1926, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Haji Ahmed Bin Haji Mansur Alkari Motiwalla, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Forar Freehold land now redeemed with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, admeasuring about 2172 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 125, 126, New Nos. E|13630, D1|13630, C|13631, 13632, Old Survey Nos. 248, 249, New Survey Nos. 3D|3561, 5CA|3561, 4B|3562, 2|3562, Cadastral Survey No. 1578, Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 3833(2), 3834, 3837(2), Street Nos. 20A, 21, 24A and bounded on the East by Ripon Road, on the West by the property of Khatid bin Mahomed Mishin on the North by the property of Esmailji Ebrahimji Nazir and on the South by the property of Valimahomed Jiva.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of Government Leasehold land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Grant Road Bridge, South Side, admeasuring about 1017-3|9 square yards, bearing Collector's New No. 16963, New Survey No. 3, 4, 5|7347, Cadastral Survey No. 1235, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3645(1), Street No. (2) and bounded on the East by the property belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the West by the land leased to Hussein Miya Rahimtulla, on the North partly by the premises occupied by Abkari Department and partly by land reserved for the proposed road, and on the South by the land leased to Manekji Edulji Contractor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. RELE AND CO. Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 17th July, 1928, at 2 p.m., at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the following goods:—

Wearing Apparel, Picture Post Card, Wines and Spirits, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites, Toys, Wireless Sets and Accessories, Cigarette Cases and Holders, Spectacle Frames, Soap, Looking Glasses, Razors, Spices and other miscellaneous articles.

Also

on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July, 1928, at 3 p.m. at the old Custom House, the following goods:—

6 Large wooden logs, 1 Water tank, 2 Jolly boats, 1 Motor Launch "Evelyn", Empty K. Oil tins and cases, Cylinders, Anchors, Side-lights, Dietz lanterns, etc., etc.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

UNEQUALLED-LOVE-DRAMA EVER SCREENED IN BOMBAY

Commenced from Saturday, 14th inst. Victoria Fatma Film Co.'s Grand Production

TO-NIGHT

HIR-RANJA

THIS WEEK

Featuring: Most Beautiful Star of Bombay, **Miss ZUBEDA**, Supported by **Miss SHAHJADI** and Well-known Star **Mr. JANI BABU.** Most Pathetic Love Story. Scenes of Pure Love of Noble Hearts.

Directed by: **Miss FATMA BEGUM.**
COME AND SEE TO-NIGHT
Also STAGE DANCE by Miss VICTORIA, BEAUTIFUL DANCER OF PERSIA.

TIME AS USUAL **KRISHNA CINEMA** DUBASH THEATRE

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 MOTOR LORRIES AND ONE 7 SEATER AUSTIN CAR IN RUNNING ORDER.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 17th July, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their office at 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Udhoram Bhakoo & Sons and on account and at the risk of:—

Mr. Tulsiram Tatia Pawar.

1 Motor Lorry No. Bom. 1160 Thornicraft passed for 2 tons 25 H.P. in running order on account and at the risk of Mr. P. Athreju.

1 Staquestates Lorry No. Bom. 410 2 tons, 35 H.P. in running order and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ganpat A. Shet.

1 Austin Car 7 Seater 24 H.P. in running order.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DHABOO STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Khandwalla & Chhotalal, Attorneys for Khetaji Umedji the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1587 of 1927 (Rubabbai and another vs. Abdulhussein Mulla Alibhai and others) and pursuant to the Consent Order dated 13th February 1928 in the above Suit sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on MONDAY, the 16th July 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure but now redeemed as appearing in the Collector's Records together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house Standing thereon situate lying and being at Dhaboo Street outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay Containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-four Square yards or thereabouts (but only 163 Square yards as mentioned in the city Survey Register) registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1315, 1317, 1315, 1317 New Nos. 8479, 8480 Old Survey Nos. 1141, 1141, and New Survey Nos. 4464, 4465 and Cadastral Survey No. 4267 Bhuleshwar Division assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6890 Street Nos. 207, 209 and 211.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavanguidi, Bangalore
Bombay Agents:
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A film you will never forget—the best directed, the best acted, the most inspired production of its kind.
ROSES OF PICARDY
Featuring an all-Star Cast including:
JOHN STUART, JAMESON THOMAS AND LILLIAN HALL DAVIS.
Unlike any war film yet produced. Original in treatment and character—graphic in realism—tense in its intimate drama—human, serious and stirring in its depiction of the great part played by Kitchener's armies in the War.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL
THE MOST WONDERFUL SKATING AND DANCING
Turns ever seen out East!
By The Marvellous Versatile
M. A. S. TONI
and the Graceful and Beautiful
LUCY LYRA
Introducing Sensational Feats including Dancing on Skates on a Small Table, as well as exclusive Classical, Oriental, Aerobatic, Eccentric, Comedy and Tick Dancing
AND
"A KISS IN THE DARK"
with
ADOLPHE MENJOU
One of The Biggest Laugh Pictures of the year telling the story of a young couple who take a vacation from one another to see if absence make the heart grow fonder.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MARVELS OF UNDERSEA PHOTOGRAPH
COUPLED WITH
TECHNI-COLOR PERFECTION
THE UNINVITED GUEST
A Thrilling Romance of Love and Perils in 'Frisco, New York and the South Sea Islands with—
Featuring a Galaxy of Stars including:
JEAN TOLLEY
The Memorable Queen of "The Three Musketeers."

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"GO WEST"
Featuring:
THE GIUM-FACED, GLOOMY EYED MONARCH OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT
BUSTER KEATON
You'll shriek, you'll howl, you'll cry yourself hoarse with laughter, you are in a big time! Nobody can afford to miss seeing the funniest partnership of the screen.

The Talk of the Town
Is the unprecedented success of
ANARKALI
OR THE
MONUMENT of TEARS
THE IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S Masterpiece
Featuring Bombay's favourite Screen Star
Miss SULOCHANA
Supported by
a galaxy of Imperial Stars, including
Miss JILLOO, Miss PUTLI, Miss SAKHU, Mr. VAKIL and Mr. BILLIMORIA
the Indian Valentino.
4 Shows daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Extra Show To-day & To-morrow at 3 P.M.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 14.

S.S. Gairsoppa, Captain Doltan from Rangoon.

S.S. Elswick Park, Captain Meilde from Marmagoa.

S.S. Varsova, Captain Strachen from Basreh.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay July 15.

S.S. Rialto, Captain Mateate for Dunkirk.

S.S. Nohata, Captain Jones for Karachi.

S.S. Aussa, Captain Varingo, for Havre.

S.S. Altenfe's, Captain Stürfing, for Hamburg.

S.S. Havildar, Captain Bulenforth, for Calcutta.

S.S. Nawab, Captain Peet, for Rangoon.

S.S. Capo-di-Monti, Captain Stragners, for Genoa.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 14.

Steamer Bessa for Calcutta.

Steamer Rotenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Chakrata for Rangoon.

S.S. Gairsoppa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Gairsoppa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of Rice.

S.S. Elswick Park:—The H. M. Mehta Company's steamer Elswick Park, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S.S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Basreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Rialto:—The K. N. Company's steamer Rialto, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S.S. Nohata:—The M. M. Company's steamer Nohata, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Aussa:—The H. M. Mehta Company's steamer Aussa, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Havre, with a general cargo.

S.S. Altenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Altenfels, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Havildar:—The T. M. Company's steamer Havildar, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Nawab:—The T. M. Company's steamer Nawab, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Capo-di-Monti:—The Italiana steamer Capo-di-Monti sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

July 14.

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg:—8,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 1,000 cwts cotton seed oil cakes and 1,000 cwts Linseed, S Bannister.

For Buenos Aires.—1 bale carpets, W Latham and Co.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, Textile Products.

S S Altenfels for Hamburg.—687 cwts groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmohamed.

For Gothenburg.—2 pkgs woollen rugs, Thos Cook and Sons.

S S Laguna, for Marseilles:—4,000 cwts Castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Trieste.—55 bales cotton, L Dreyfus, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Elswick Park for Antwerp.—55 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 6,000 cwts Groundnut oil cakes, J Paramand and Co.

S S Huntsman for Ghent:—180 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros; 110 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Antwerp.—440 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Explorer for Hull.—13,186 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk.—1,000 tons manganese ore, Cox and King Ltd.

S S Rottenfels for Rotterdam.—1,090 cwts manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co; 1,500 cwts Groundnut cakes, Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg.—300 cwts mustard seed and 1,000 groundnut cakes, Volkart Bros; 20 bales Hemp, Bell Russ and Co.

S S Homayun for Osaka.—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 3,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 100 bales cotton, Kottah and Co; 200 bales cotton, G V Lanke; 200 bales cotton, H Rambhgat; 700 bales cotton N Fatehally and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Yokaichi.—800 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

July 14.

S S Korona, Agents James Finlay and Co, from Hull:—141 bags scrap leather, 5 Nos. Cylinders, 505 cases and 2,679 kgs paint, 226 bdles and 1,358 bdles steel bars, 12 cases Cycles, 267 brls alums, 16 bdles steel chanel, 90 cases washing blue, 84 cases Liquid metal Polish, 23 cases Liquid Silver Plate Polish, 1,100 Dys. Disinfectant Fluid, 20 cases oil varnishes, 156 cases dry distemper, 334 cases colour, 1,992 Linseed oil, 99 d Turpentine, 8 cases Oil varnish, 30 drums Imp Saletitute, 49 loose Flats.

From Dunkirk:—34 Nos. Chanel, 5 Nos. Joists, 379 Nos. Angles, 20 cases Table salt, 627 bdles steel sheets, 500 G C sheets, 13 bdles steel rails, 1,625 Galvd sheets, 127 loose M S Flats, Angles and Chanels, 427 bdles Y M Sheets, 492 bdles M S Rods, 859 bdles and 1,599 pcs M S Bars. 108 tubes sheet tubes, 3,496 pcs M S Joists. 79 M S Chanels, 33 bdles and 25 pcs M S Tees, 278 pcs Steel Angles, 309 pcs and 1,446 bdles M S Angles, 886 Nos. Cast Iron Pipes, 391 bdles and 2,267 pcs Steel Bars, 566 bdles M S Round Bars. 262 bdles Steel Rods.

LONDON, July 14.

Paris.—In French Athletic Championships M. Seramartin covered 800 metres in one minute and 50 and three-fifths seconds which is regarded as the world's record.—Reuter's Special.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 14.

	Opening	Closing.
July		11.50—.10
August		11.43—.10
September		11.37—.10
October	11.33	11.26—.10
November		11.14—.10
December		11.14—.9
January	11.20	11.14—.9
February		11.12—.9
March	11.18	11.12—.9
April		11.09—.09
May	——	11.09—.9
June		11.06—.8
July		11.04—.7
Middling Spot		12.08—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 14.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales
Sales on Speculation 100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 14.

October	21.67 plus .2
December	21.46 plus .9
January	21.33 plus .2
March	21.26 plus .1
May	21.11 plus .1
Middling Spot	22.00 plus .5

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 14.

July	21.33 plus .0
October	21.03—.3
Middling Spot	21.58 plus .0

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 14.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 3,000 bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales
Day's Exports to the Continent 4,000 bales

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 14.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.55—.5
Scinde, Fine	8.80—.5
Scinde, Superfine	9.05—.5
Bengal, Good	8.30—.5
Bengal, Fully Good	8.55—.5
Bengal, Fine	8.80—.5
Oomra, Good	8.85—.5
Oomra, Fully Good	9.15—.5
Oomra, Fine	9.45—.5
Broach, Fully Good	10.00—.5
Broach, Fine	10.25—.5
Broach, Superfine	10.50—.5

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 14.

July	18.99—.18
August	19.17—.15
September	19.37—.15
October	19.47—.15
November	19.52—.15
December	19.65—.15
January	19.57—.15
February	19.57—.15
March	19.67—.14
April	19.67—.14
May	19.68—.14
June	19.68—.14
July	19.68—.14
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.85—.25

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 14

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes, July shipment sellers 50

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, August shipment sellers 49-9

Wheat, South Australian, July shipment sellers 51

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, July shipment sellers 51

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 14

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 15, C and F Calcutta.
July-Sept. per cwt, 12 9 3-4
Oct.-Dec. per cwt, 12 10 1-2
C and F Bombay.
Oct.-Dec. per cwt, 12-11
C and F Karachi.
Oct.-Dec. per cwt, 12 11 3-4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 14

Smoked Sheet, Standard, lb. Spot sellers 0 9 1-2

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 14

Silver—China a small buyer. Market quietly steady.

Spot	27 1-4
Forward	27 1-8

GOLD.

London, July 14

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10 1-2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 14

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2 3-4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 1-8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1-4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3 1-4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1 1-4 4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 14

T T Berlin on London Unquoted
T T Amsterdam on London Unquoted
T T Brussels on London 34.90
T T Madrid on London 29.51
T T Milan on London Unquoted
T T Berne on London 20.25
T T Paris on London Unquoted
T T London on Prague 164.06

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

London, July 14

Demand Bills 485.68

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 14

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £9-5-0

Castorseed, Bombay, ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £17-17-6

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £17-18-0

LINSEED.

London, July 14.

Linseed, Calentta, ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £17-17-6

Linseed, Calentta, ton, Aug.-Sept. shipment sellers £17-17-9

London, July 14.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £15-17-6

Linseed, Bombay, ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £18-10-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 14.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt, Aug. delivery sellers 28 10 1-2

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt, Sept.-Dec. delivery buyers 29

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Coffee Market is closed on Saturdays.

WEATHER IN INDIA

MONSOON ACTIVE IN KONKAN AND KANARA

RAINFALL IN CENTRAL INDIA, U. P. C. P. AND BENGAL.

POONA, July 15.

The monsoon has been active in Gujerat, the South Konkan and Kanara, but has weakened in the interior of the Peninsula and in the central parts of the country. It has strengthened in South Burma and extended in the United Provinces and into the Simla Hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, Central India East, Konkan and Madras Deccan, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces, Gujerat, Central India West, Berar, Central Provinces East, Coorg, Malabar, Madras south-east, and the Punjab Hills. A few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Rajputana East, Bombay Deccan and Madras Coast North.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Amherst four; Tavoy three; Rangoon and Bassein two; Kyaukpyu and Maymyo one; Lashio and Myitkyina three-quarters; Cherrapunji four; Sibsagar Silchar Ranchi Purnea and Darbhanga one and a half; Dhubri and Dinapur one; Bareilly four; Jagdalpur one and a half; Gorakhpur, Roorkee, Dehra Dun and Sutna one, Lucknow and Amraoti three-quarters; Dalhousie two; Simla and Ahmedabad one and a half. Surat one. Mount Abu half. Karwar five. Mangalore three; Marmagoa two; Ratnagiri one and a half; Mercara one and Madras half.

Forecast:—A decrease in Kanara and Gujerat, increase in Bengal and an extension in the United Provinces.—A. P.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Saturday, the 14th of July 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The monsoon has weakened in the Konkan and Gujarat but has extended in the Deccan, the Madras Presidency and the central parts of the country. It remains active in Burma and northeast India.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain in the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and west Central India and an increase in east Central India and the east United Provinces.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma; Port Blair has had 0.2", Kyaukpyu 2.7", Myitkyina 2.4", Mergui 1.8", Akyab 1.9", Bhamo 1.7", Toungoo 0.9", Tavoy 0.4", Yamethin 0.4" and Maymyo 0.4". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Maximum temperature was below normal in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There has been nearly general rain over the division; Cherrapunji has had 8.5", Jessore 1.9", Mymensingh 1.3", Balasore 1.4", Naya Dumka 1.4", Silchar 1.4" Cox's Bazar 1.1", Saugor Island 1.0", Burdwan 1.1", Darbhanga 0.9", Shillong 0.6", Chittagong 0.5", Cuttack 0.7" and Hazaribagh 0.4". Skies are heavily clouded in Assam, Bihar, and most of Bengal, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Maximum temperature was below normal in Chota Nagpur and Bihar.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the United Provinces East, Central India West, Berar and the Central Provinces East, locally in the United Provinces West, and at a few stations in the Central Provinces West; Musscorie has had 2.8", Indore 2.1", Raipur 2.2", Pendra 1.6", Lucknow 1.1", Amraoti 1.1", Khandwa 1.2", Pachmarhi 1.0", Chanda 1.1", Kanker 0.8", Neemuch 0.5", Akola 0.5" and Banares 0.6". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in the United Provinces East and Central India East. Maximum temperature was above normal in the United Provinces West and Central India East, and below it in the United Provinces East. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 104 deg. at Jhansi and Agra.

Northwest India.—There has been local rain in Gujarat, with a few falls in Rajputant East; Bhavnagar reports 0.4" and Mount Abu 1.1". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat and Rajputana East, lightly clouded in Rajputa a West, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the east and north Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, and upper Sind. Maximum temperature was above normal in the Punjab East and North and the North-West Frontier Province; the minimum was lower than usual in Kashmir. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the division was 109 deg. at Lahore, Khanpur, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Dalbandin.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad North and the Madras Presidency, and local in Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad South; Karwar has had 2.7", Parbhani 2.1", Aurangabad 1.8", Madura 1.7", Cochin 1.3", Malegaon 1.4", Marmagao 1.1", Negapatam 1.1", Cuddapah 1.1", Kurnool 1.1", Nellore 1.2", Cuddalore 0.8", Raichur 0.7", Mercara 0.6", Mysore 0.7", Mangalore 0.5", Madras 0.5" and Vizagapatam 0.7". Skies are overcast in the south of the division, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in most of the Madras Presidency and in east Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was below normal in Madras Southeast.

Special reports of heavy rainfall.—July 13th, Jhalda (Bengal) 6.4".

RAINFALL IN INDIA

POONA, July 14.

Station	Maximum of past 24 hrs.	SHADE TEMPERATURE Past 24 hrs.	RAINFALL Since 1st June 1928 to date
Rangoon ..	85	0.3	54.9
Gauhati ..	88	..	31.0
Calcutta ..	89	0.2	41.3
Cuttack ..	91	0.7	24.5
Ranchi ..	80	0.3	26.4
Patna ..	86	0.8	15.8
Benares ..	85	0.6	15.9
Allahabad ..	95	0.1	8.9
Cawnpore ..	86	..	11.0
Lucknow ..	89	1.2	15.6
Jhansi ..	140	0.2	4.3
Agra ..	104	..	5.5
Bareilly ..	94	0.2	16.4
Delhi ..	103	..	7.8
Multan ..	107	..	2.8
Srinagar ..	91	..	18.8
Pehwar ..	109	..	9.1
Quetta ..	93	..	7.0
Hyderabad ..	99	..	0.5
Karachi ..	89	..	1.0
Jodhpur ..	97	..	2.1
Jaipur ..	100	..	2.4
Ajmer ..	90	..	2.9
Deesa ..	97	..	3.3
Bhuj ..	93	..	2.7
Rajkot ..	89	0.2	3.6
Veraval ..	84	T	2.9
Surat ..	95	0.7	2.3
Bhavnagar ..	93	0.4	0.7
Ahmadabad ..	90	T	8.8
Indore ..	88	2.1	10.1
Akola ..	90	0.5	11.2
Amraoti ..	89	1.1	10.6
Khanwa ..	91	1.2	9.0
Jubbulpore ..	93	..	16.9
Nagpur ..	89	..	16.3
Bombay ..	89	0.1	42.9
Ratnagiri ..	85	0.1	49.4
Karwar ..	84	2.7	77.3
Malegaon ..	90	1.4	11.1
Ahmadnagar ..	85	..	14.3
Poona ..	87	..	4.1
Sholapur ..	88	..	11.8
Bijapur ..	87	..	8.2
Belgaum ..	79	0.1	14.2
Aurangabad ..	..	1.8	10.1
Gulbarga ..	87	..	15.1
Raichur ..	88	0.7	15.0
Hyderabad ..	87	..	10.0
Bangalore ..	81	T	11.8
Mysore ..	81	0.7	12.4
Mangalore ..	80	0.5	54.3
Cochin ..	82	1.3	46.5
Madura ..	94	1.7	9.1
Trichinopoly ..	92	0.3	13.9
Madras ..	90	0.5	5.5
Bellary ..	91	..	.67
Shillong ..	75	0.6	40.0
Cherrapunji ..	68	8.5	221.2
Simla ..	75	..	24.4
Mount Abu ..	77	1.1	7.8
Colombo ..	85	..	44.1

BEEJBUND

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 8 days, positively removes Spermatorrhœa. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency..

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
8 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. R.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRAFFIC

ANOTHER SUPPORT TO MR. HAJI'S BILL

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held on Wednesday afternoon, the following resolution was passed:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association approve of the principle of coastal reservation underlined in the Bill to reserve the coastal traffic of India to Indian vessels introduced by Mr. S. N. Haji, M.L.A., in the Indian Legislative Assembly. The Council are of opinion that the reservation of coastal traffic to ships owned and controlled by Indians is necessary in the economic interests of India. It will not only develop Indian shipping but it will provide new careers for Indians and will lay the foundation of allied industries, besides giving an impetus to Indian commerce and industries generally".

ANOTHER ROADSIDE DILEVERY AT MATUNGA.

To The Editor of "The Chonicle."

Sir,—Nearly a month ago, you were good enough to find space for my communication re the unfortunate delivery of a lady on the roadside at Matunga, on her way to the Maternity Hospital at Parel. May I again crave similar indulgence for this communication of mine in respect of another incident that took place yesterday morning, just opposite the Matunga Post Office— A woman, probably belonging to the depressed classes, was on her way from Dharavi or the Labour camp at Sion to the Railway station to catch the train to go to the Hospital at Parel, and when she was nearing the Post Office she felt it impossible to proceed further owing to severe labour pain and actually delivered at the entrance of the Post Office compound. Fortunately, for her the Post Master of Matunga and another Mahomedan gentleman, Mr. Abdul Hussein Mutwalli, who were there rendered all possible help. They also provided some privacy by screening her off from public gaze. The Secretaries of the Matunga Kreeda Mandal who happened to pass by the way at the time at once ran to the Shraddhanand Anath Mahila Ashram and obtained the permission of the Lady Superintendent in charge to convey her to the Home. This is the second instance within the course of a month in which women, for want of maternity facilities within a reasonable distance from their place of residence, found themselves in a most humiliating position in having had to deliver on the roadside on their way to the Maternity Hospital which is more than two miles from their place of residence. Will the Corporation now at least see that there is no repetition of such incidents by providing a Central Maternity Home for the benefit of the residents of Matunga, Dharavi, Sion, Antop Hill etc., and earn the gratitude of the suffering humanity? What I would particularly impress upon the Corporation, in this connection, is the tendency amongst the lower classes to take advantage of the uptodate maternity facilities available and which has to be encouraged by providing such facilities at less distant places than at present in existence.—Yours etc.

M. B. UDGAONKAR,
M.B.B.S.
Joint Hon. Secretary,
Matunga Residents' Association.

NASIK SECURITY PRESS

INDIANISATION OF HIGHER SERVICES URGED

The following letter dated 5th July 1928 has been addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay to the Government of India. Finance Department, re: Indianisation of Higher services in the Nasik Security Press:—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. D/3032-R. II, dated 13th June 1928, together with a statement showing the number of Europeans and Indians holding higher appointments in the Nasik Security Press and the salaries drawn by them. My Committee regrets to note the entire absense of Indians in the higher posts, and the consequent disparity in the salaries drawn by Europeans and Indians. The higher salary drawn by a European is Rs. 3,875 per month while that of an Indian is only Rs. 280/- per month. The total monthly salary bill of the Europeans comes to Rs. 14,275; that of Domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians comes to Rs. 3,278, and that of the Indians is only Rs. 3,467 inspite of their number being almost equal to that of the first two classes.

If Government intend carrying out their Indianisation policy in such a fashion, they should not have accepted the principle of Indianisation of superior services at all. The general public as well as the commercial community cannot be satisfied with the half-hearted policy recently adopted by Government in connection with appointments of Indians to various higher services. What is required is a serious and honest attempt at giving equal opportutnities to Indians in all the superior services. My Committee will feel obliged if Government will be pleased to enlighten them as to the reasons for the disparity pointed out in the appointments in the Nasik Security Press. They will also feel obliged if Government will inform them as to how many of the Security Press staff are engaged on the contract basis and how many on the pension basis.

PORTUGUESE AVIATOR'S ABORTIVE FLIGHT

LONDON, July 14.

Lisbon.—Three Portuguese on the board aeroplane "Fatima" Captain Montneegro, Senhor Sousa and Senhor Santos started on flight to Luanda via the North African coast, Nile, Tanganyika and Belgian Congo, but later returned.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE PUNJAB

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMONDATION

LAHORE, July 12.

Report of the Committee appointed to investigate unemployment in the Punjab among the educated and uneducated classes regarding which a resolution of the Governor-in-Council was published on Friday last is published to-day. The report is unanimous but Nanakchand Pandit and Ujjalsingh have signed subject to notes of dissent.

LAW PROFESSION OVERCROWDED.

The report says there is no evidence of a serious and wide-spread unemployment among uneducated classes but the question of vocational training of soldiers is one which should be taken up by the Punjab Government with the army department of India. There is very extensive unemployment among those educated classes whose education has been purely literary and who proceeded to higher education through the Anglo-vernacular course. The profession of law is greatly overcrowded and there is much unemployment among medical graduates. There is no unemployment among agriculture and veterinary graduates and in the engineering and teaching professions.

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Unemployment is due largely to aversion to manual labour among certain classes and the extension of education among classes which previously did not aspire for Government service. In the medical profession it is due chiefly to the aversion of doctors to settle in villages. The Committee recommend that facilities for higher education should be provided only for the markedly able who if poor should be subsidized State or for those who can pay its full cost. Education in the early stages must be made real education related to life and manual training should be compulsory throughout this period. Increased facilities for technical and industrial education must be provided. Provision should be made for training architects, dispensing chemists and law graduates in the arts of conveyancing. Private practitioners in rural areas should be subsidized. Small holdings should be provided for educated youngmen for purposes such as poultry-farming, rose-growing, tobacco growing etc. Village uplift work should be encouraged and Government should actively support rural sports and pastimes. There should be district agricultural schools corresponding to industrial schools.

NOTE OF DISSENT.

Nanakchand in his note of dissent, says that Government should remove restrictions regarding the free purchase and sale of lands at least in the canal irrigated tracts and allot lands to educated youngmen showing a liking for agriculture. Railway workshops at Lahore should be used as a training ground for educated youngmen and openings should be created by starting model factories for the manufacture of matches clocks bicycles etc. and Government should throw open the Army, Navy and Air Force. He was sure if educated youngmen were allowed to compete in these departments they would give a good account of themselves.

Ujjalsingh says that the principal cause of unemployment is the small number of industrial and commercial concerns. He suggests their expansion and the starting of an industrial information bureau.—A. P.

UNDESIRABLE DEBATE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Great care needs to be taken in these times not to give any cause for communal friction. I was, therefore, extremely grieved to learn that in one of the leading High schools of Bombay the Principal or the Vice-Principal recently arranged for a debate on the question, whether India could afford to do without the Parsis. This question is a very delicate one and one would not trust even an audience of grown-up people with discussing its pros and cons. What then about the young boys studying in the Matriculation class with feelings and sentiments ruling them, but not with much sober commonsense! It is a question which is likely to promote, instead of good feelings, communal tension of a bitter character. Some of the Hindu students protested against such a subject being taken up for discussion, but they were over-ruled. Their fears, however, were fully justified, for the debate brought out much poisonous stuff and ultimately the Vice-Principal, who presided at the meeting, had to close the debate. I have not, purposely, given the name of the school but I trust that the authorities of any other school will not commit this mistake of having communal debates in their schools as the present objective of all, and specially of schools and colleges, should be to foster goodwill and good feeling between boys of different communities.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE IN THE-KNOW."

His Excellency the Viceroy will pay his first official visit to Patna in November. His Excellency will stay here for three days.—A. P.

No matter what you require whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London,—of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital as that of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

THE ORIGINAL AND LEADING FIRM OF

Dinshaw M.Dastur & Co.,

OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road, and Medows Street near Currency Office, Fort, Bombay.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax And Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185.
Office: M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay.

HOMOEOPATHY

THERAPEUTICAL Chart for the use of Homoeopathic Pharmacists, Hospitals and Practitioners, Free on application.

BENGAL HOMOEO STORES.
3-2, College Street, CALCUTTA.

WONDERFUL

Astrological Books.

You can become an Astrologer yourself and can tell the future of others wonderfully by reading the following books in lucid English.

"The Golden Key to your Fortune and Future" ..... Rs. 1-0-0
"Great Indian Astrologer" .. Rs. 1-8-0
"Peeps into the Future" .... Rs. 1-0-0
Whole set Rs. 3-0-0, post free.

C. A. Johnson, Esq., 9, Serang Lane, Calcutta writes:—"Your books are beyond doubt the finest Treatises yet published in the annals of Astrology and Phychic Science. Every household should avail this golden opportunity thus securing a copy as a guide."

For copies apply to:—

THE KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BOOK-STALL,
VIZIANAGRAM CITY

Why Suffer ? Use the world-renowned Madanjari ManPills

These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Re. 1.
Rajvaidya Naravanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar),
Branch:—390, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Samachar

Shyly disclaims to cover *ale* of the people in the Bombay Presidency market. That would be courting incredulity.

But if, as an advertiser, you are seeking circulation in the Bombay market that is large enough to do an effective job, and productive enough to do an efficient job, then the

Bombay Samachar

should be your primary medium.

WIDEN THE FIELD OF YOUR BUSINESS AND INCREASE THE SALE OF YOUR GOODS BY ADVERTISING IN

"SWARAJYA"

the leading Nationalist Daily of South India, including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, etc.

For further particulars and Advertisement rates apply to:—

MANAGER, "SWARAJYA," 40, Broadway, MADRAS

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 60, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. re: Indian High Courts Bill.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Prof. Shah's lecture on Arts and Crafts'', St. Xavier College I. H. R. Institute, 7 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 17.

Special meeting of Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Voting for two vacancies in Bombay Council, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

PROTEST AGAINST FEE INCREASE.

A meeting of the students (both Gujerati and Marathi side) of the Elphinstone High School was held to protest against the proposed enhancement of fees in Government schools and colleges, Mr. G. M. Lad presiding.

PROF. SHAH'S LECTURE.

The second lecture on ''Arts and Crafts'' of the series ''Outlines of Indian Civilization'' by Professor K. T. Shah will be delivered to-day (Monday) in the library of the St. Xavier College Indian Historical Research Institute at 7 p.m. and will be open to the public. Slides will be used to illustrate the lectures.

DASHA SHRIMALI VIDYARTHY BHUVAN.

Dasha Shrimali students who have passed college examinations from the said Bhuvan are requested to send their names, age, study, present occupation to the Hon. Superintendent, D. V. Bhuvan, Jermahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay as a register containing full information to that effect is being prepared.

HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ranchoddas Harkisondas gave a sumptuous feast to the Beggars at the Committee's Camp at Rowli Hill, Matunga, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, in memory of his mother the late Bai Jaykorbai Harkisondas Vandravandas. The Committee is very much thankful to him for the feast.

YOUTHS' SYMPATHY FOR MILL STRIKERS.

The following resolution were passed unanimously by the executive committee of the Bombay Youth League:—

''This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Youth League views with great concern the miserable condition and sympathises fully with deplorable position of the Bombay Textile Workers on strike, urges upon the Government and the mill-owners to terminate the struggle without delay, and regrets its inability to help the starving women and children of the workers so far, due to having a busy time with regard to Bardoli Satyagraha Collection.''

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The receipt of the following contributions towards the above School are acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 5,38,922-7-7; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 125; ''Anonymous'' in sacred memory of Dr. Cowas Lalcaca on the 19th anniversary of his death, 26th June 1928, Rs. 40; A Parsi sympathiser, Rs. 25; Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Rs. 25; Mr. J. B. Shroff, in sacred memory of his beloved mother, Rs. 20; Mrs. M. Sweeney, Rs. 10; Mrs. Tuljaram Tekchund, Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10. Total Rs. 5,39,187-7-7.

PRIZE PAPERS.

A Joint Meeting will be held of the Members of the following Associations viz., Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, Institution of Engineers, (India), Mechanical Engineers' Association, European Textile Association and Mill-owners and Mill Officers who take interest in the subject, to discuss two prize papers invited by the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association on ''The Most Modern and Economical Method of Driving Cotton Mills in India'', on Wednesday, (the 18th instant), at 6-15 p.m. at Framjee Cowasjee Hall (Wellington Cinema, Ground Floor) Dhobi Talao.

BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above Association will be held on Wednesday, (the 18th instant), in Framjee Cowasjee Hall, Dhobi Talao, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The eighth annual general meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Institute will be held on Sunday (the 29th instant), at 4 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

The Hon. Major-General T. H. Symons arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

CRISIS IN MILL STRIKE

LABOUR LEADERS' FRANTIC EFFORTS.

STARVING WORKERS' PLIGHT

The strike leaders are launching on an energetic campaign of public meetings with a view to minimise the possibility of the strike fizzling out at this stage. Having utterly failed in their negotiations with the mill-owners and having practically no more money to give relief, they realise that the pangs of hunger might drive the strikers back to work. To void this eventually the leaders have in dead earnest taken to the ''platform'' and meet the crisis as best as they can by issuing exhortations to workers to remain firm. Following in this line of action, as many as seven meetings of workers were held on Sunday at different labour centres. The leaders made fervent appeals to the workers to prefer starvation and death rather than submit to the terms of the mill-owners.

A largely attended meeting was held at Madanpura in the morning when Messrs. Bradley, Joglekar, Syed Munaver and Noorali addressed the gathering. This was followed by other meetings held in the evening at various labour centres.

In the meantime the unhappy strike has completed three months' duration with no prospects at all of an early settlement. When, will tee strike end? The strike leaders as well as the mill-owners are in no better position than the general public to answer this question.

STIFFEN THE BOYCOTT

DR. V. NAIDU'S APPEAL

MADRAS, July 14.

Presiding over the Tuticorin Political Conference Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu pleaded for stiffening of the boycott of the Simon Commission, saying that the concession recently announced did not mitigate the insult offered to Indian self-respect. He did not approve the independence resolution of the Madras Congress and could not understand the objection to India getting self-government in equal partnership with Britain.—A. P.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11 a.m. European Gramophone Records
11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.
12 noon Close Down.
7-30 p.m. TEA DANCE MUSIC: The Latest Tunes via The Gramophone.
8-30 p.m. Interval.
9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market prices.
9-25 p.m. Talk ''Insects and Illness'' by ''H. E.''
9-40 p.m. INDIAN PROGRAMME.
Krishnarao Tendulkar—Vocal Music.
(a) Savaladho maine bhaye, Shankera.
(b) Gunwe lavori malamiya, Bageshree.
(c) Shama sundera mose kalana, Bhairavi.
10-15 p.m. G. V. Mulekar, Harmonium Solo.
10-45 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, July 15.

Paris.—The French Government's reply to Mr. Kellogg's anti-war pact proposal was handed to-day to M. Myron Herrick, the American Ambassador at Paris, who, acting on instructions from Mr. Kellogg, expressed lively satisfaction at the American Government receiving a favourable reply from France. He added that on the occasion of their national festival on 14th July the attitude of France could not fail deeply to impress the world generally.

M. Herrick also expressed Mr. Kellog's appreciation of the initiative taken by M. Briand in the genesis of the pact and the close Franco-American collaboration which led to its realisation.—Reuter.

LONDON. July 15.

Rome.—Citta di Milano has wirelessed that Braganza was ten miles west of Cape Wrede at two yesterday morning and that it has sent out a light man-hauled sledge towards Chuknovsky. Ice conditions are good. ''Krassin'' is returning and is near Brock Island.

Warnine, the guide whom Sora left on the coast as he was unable to proceed, has joined the patrol of Alpinests who started simultaneously with Sora but by a diffferent route.—Reuter.

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 15.

At the Sind Hindu Zamindars' Conference last evening resolutions were passed opposing the Land Alienation Bill and separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency. A resolution urging the Hindu Zamindars to patronise Hindu peasantry was also passed.—A. P.

SIMLA, July 15.

The Governor of Bombay arrived to-day at the Viceregal Lodge to consult the Viceroy on the Bardoli situation.—A. P.

OUTLINES OF INDIAN CIVILISATION.

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S LECTURE

Prof. K. T. Shah's Lectures on the ''Outlines of Indian Civilisation'' commenced last Monday (9th instant) at the Historical Research Institute of St. Xavier's College. The First Lecture in the Series dealt with the ''Land and the People of India,'' and was well attended. The Lecturer began with an explanation of the nature and purpose of his course of lectures, and went on to consider the Geographical element in reaction upon the racial constituents of Indian History. He emphasised these features of Indian physiography and climate, which has rendered this country a unit in itself, rich beyond the dreams of avarice in its treasures of original endowment by Mother Nature, and richer still in its wealth of human element, whose story is an epic in itself, endless as it is amazing. The equable climate and absence of extremes in heat and cold were also instances as factors accounting for the ancient civilisation of the country and its peoples.

THE ETHNOLOGICAL ASPECT.

In considering the ethnological aspect, the lecturer seemed to suggest that the basis, or at least the origin, of the Indian Civilisation must be traced to the efforts of the early Dravidians, who, according to the lectures first civilised the country from the sea in the south to the mountains on the north. The real aborigines seem to be of an austric strain affording a proof in the peculiarities of their language of that geological phenomena which seems to have linked India with the continent of Africa, South America and Australia in the prehistoric age. Anyway, the Aryan invador was, according to the lecturer a very recent introduction, comparatively speaking, though even the Aryans must be considered to have lived in this land for 5,000 years or more; while later invaders still have all been mixed up inextricably to form the one solid Indian people that we know to-day.

PROCESS OF CONSOLIDATION.

The process of welding and consolidation was reviewed and exemplified by the Professor in his brief review of the most important historical Empires on the Indian soil beginning with the Mauryan Empire founded by Asoka's grand-father, Chandra, Gupta, and extending to the farthest confines of Afghanistan on the Northwest, the sea on the east and the west; and the Nilgiris on the farthest south. The several Empires each lasting 150 years, roughly, seemed to indicate, in the opinion of the learned lecturer that the idea of a single, solid homogeneous Indian people was by no means of modern creation; that every discerning statesman in the past had striven to achieve that ideal from Asoka to Akbar and Alamgir; and that despite the vicissitudes of history, the ideal would yet be accomplished in the near future.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

The lecture was very profusely illustrated, though the presence of daylight in the early part of the lecture frevented the screen from showing quite clearly the first few pictures thrown upon it. The second lecture in the Series deal with the Arts and Crafts of this country, and will be delivered at the same place to-day, (Monday) at 7 p.m. with the same amount of illustration as before.

INDIAN HIGH COURTS BILL

TODAY'S PROTEST MEETING

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened by the Sheriff will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, to protest against the Indian High Courts Bill now before the Imperial Parliament, when Sir Joseph Kay will preside and amongst the speakers will be Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., Dr. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. K. M. Munshi.

The following resolutions will be proposed at the meeting:—

(1) ''That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay begs to draw the attention of the Government of India and the Secretary of State to the fact that the Indian High Courts Bill now before Parliament introduces a far reaching change in the wholesome tradition and law in force for over a century, by making Civilian judges eligible for the office of the Chief Justice of the High Courts. This meeting is strongly of opinion that a change of this character in the present law should not be carried through without giving ample time to public opinion in India to express itself. That this meeting further thinks that in view of the impending changes in the Indian Constitution, piecemeal legislation of this character should not be undertaken'';

(2) ''That the Chairman be authorised to send copies of the above resolution to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Secretary of State for India and such representative men in India and England as he might think proper.''

Front seats will be reserved for ladies and all are cordially invited to attend.

SIR LESLIE AT SIMLA

TALKS WITH THE VICEROY

I.: Halo, Wilson, you look quite worried.

W.: So I am, Irwin.

I.: I thought, Bombay was a soft sweet job for you; but it seems, you are having a trying time right on the eve of your retirement.

W.: That's what it is at present. Bombay mill strike, Bardoli Satyagraha, Development prosecutions, and Birkenhead's wireless re: Simon Commission—they are all preying on my mind.

BARDOLI.

I.: Now, what is your trouble about Bardoli? Why don't you appoint an Independent Committee of Enquiry?

W.: Why, if I do that, buth our prestige and purse will be affected.

I.: Be more precise, Wilson.

W.: If such a Committee is appointed, it will be a moral victory for Bardoli; and such a Committee is bound to decide against our assessment; that will be a material victory for Bardoli.

I.: But why did you allow such a situation to arise?

W.: Commissioner Smart contended, that if we gave in in regard to Bardoli, other Talukas might make similar demands; and this would materially affect Government's policy of enhancing the land revenue.

I.: So what was his solution?

M.: Well, Irwin, he tried Pathans, attachments, auctions, prosecutions, and what not.

I.: Why did you allow it?

W.: Well, I protested; but Smart so frightened my colleagues, that if we did not act strongly, Government would be paralysed.

I.: Yes, but what was the result?

W.: Well, I am sorry to say, that repression hardened the opposition and not weakened it.

I.: Now what has Smart to say?

W.: Well, he is for armed police, which is already in Bardoli; and he is for a right royal fight with tanks and aeroplanes.

I.: Wilson, isn't it an asinine policy?

W.: Well, that is becoming patent, as each week passes. But Smart and his supporters are adamant, and they say, that they have the tacit support of Birkenhead.

I.: Well, Wilson, you know our S. of S. He loves fight, and takes a keen interest in the Bardoli struggle. But the news I am getting from other provinces is disconcerting; and I am led to conclude, that we must end it.

W.: I am most anxious about it. But, how is that to be done?

TRY MR. GANDHI!

I.: Why not try, Mr. Gandhi? He is such a lovable old man!

W.: Well, so he is. But he won't step in, so long as Vallabhbhai Patel is the General. But you can tackle him, if you like. Irwin.

I.: Yes, you are right, Wilson. We shall draw on him later.

W.: And you have a special claim on him, because you are both farmers!

I.: Yes, that is true. But I am not a spinner and a weaver like him.

W.: That is so, Irwin.

IS VALLABHBHAI A LENIN?

I.: Now tell me, Wilson, has Vallabhbhai Patel got the touch of a Lenin? Is Bardoli really Bolshevik? If not, why is Sheppard shrieking?

W.: Irwin, you know, I came in touch with Vallabhbhai Patel in regard to the Gujarat floods. He was then so amiable and obliging. But I did notice two things: that the people of Gujarat held him in esteem, and that he had a band of able lieutenants around him.

I.: But is he like Lenin? Is he a Bolshevik?

W.: Well, he preaches resistance, but not violence. And he is decidedly a formidable leader of Gujarat. Like his elder brother, President Patel. he is both adamant and amenable to reason.

RECONCILIATION OR REPRESSION?

I.: So, what is your idea, Wilson? Reconciliation or repression?

W.: Of course, reconciliation.

I.: Through whom?

W.: Personal, or through Patel Brothers, or through Indian Chamber.

I.: But, if Birkenhead is adamant.

W.: Then repression and resignation.

I.: Are you so inclined, Wilson?

W.: Yes, quite.

WHAT ABOUT BOMBAY STRIKE?

I.: You are still agitated, Wilson.

W.: So it is. What about the Bombay strike? It is the longest and the acutest, the City ever had. And your Government is treating Bombay in a step-motherly fashion.

I.: What is your grievance, Wilson? What can my Government do to put a stop to this strike?

W.: A lot, quite a lot. In the first place, your Government has turned down the Tariff Board's recommendations. And it has not yet established the promised Arbitration Board.

I.: Why are you feeling so sore about these?

W.: Well, Irwin, I tell you, what some of our best Indian friends tell me in Bombay. Government is pampering Japan, and ruining Bombay's mill industry.

I.: Wilson, that is their common complaint?

W.: Yes, and they add, that when the next war comes, as they see it soon coming, Government will get mighty little help from impoverished, and discontented Bombay.

I.: Do they say that, Wilson?

W.: Say it? They repeat it with a gusto.

SIMON COMMISSION.

I.: Have you finished, Wilson?

W.: One more point, Irwin. What is your next move about the Simon Seven? You know, barring a few Muslims and Non-Brahmins, the people are opposed to the Commission.

I.: What about the Parsis, Wilson? They seem to be in favour.

W.: What makes you say so, Irwin?

I.: Well, I received a Memorial signed by a couple of Parsi knights, journalists, lawyers and doctors willing to tender evidence before the Simon Commission.

W.: Is that so? Well, Irwin, they are the usual loyalist group. They represent themselves. For, all the Parsi papers are against the Commission.

I.: Really? Well, that is news to me, Wilson.

W.: Well, I am leaving. Remember Irwin, it must be either reconciliation or resignation. Good-bye.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Under the Clock

(BY ''TWINPLEX.'')

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1928.

It is wonderful, this extraordinary growth of the English language. No wonder 'loyal' Indians simply get dazzled by this cascade of progress and will have no peace of mind until our Indian Vernaculars are ''westernised'' which means, for them, ''anglicised.''

• • • •

But do you know how the English language is being enriched? I will give you a concrete instance to fix your mind on this great problem. You have heard of ''dash'' which is a polite edition of the word ''d—n''. You have heard of balderdash, but have you heard of that crushing, terrible, trisyllybic novelty ''Baldwindash''?

• • • •

It is only in moments of righteous anger that new expressions and new terms are invented by literary geniuses. It may be that what Adam said to Eve after he had eaten the apple and realised what he had done, will never, never be known. It must have been something terrible.

• • • •

But I can tell you everything about the origin of Baldwindash. I don't know about the progress of this word, though I daresay that in the 'monde qui s'ennuie', the lazy rich of Great Britain, who read the ''Tatler'' it must have been very warmly received.

• • • •

The inventor of ''Baldwindash'' is ''A. A. B.'' who writes in the ''Tatler'' just a little weekly quintet of paragraphs on men and manners.

• • • •

I am indebted to a friend for sending me an extract from A. A. B.'s literary effort in which he makes use of the term ''Baldwindash'' for the very first time.

• • • •

His literary genius was thoroughly roused and out came the word. As an Englishman his blood boiled when he read that ''Mr. Baldwin declared that 'we approached the Indians as friends and equals', and that the House of Commons purred audibly over the well-worn cliche.''

• • • •

''A. A. B.'' warns Indians ''the British public have nothing but friendly feelings towards the peoples of India, of whom they knew next to nothing. But it takes two to make a friendship and that the Bengalees and a portion of the Punjabees are not friendly to the British nation is manifest from recent events.''

• • • •

A. A. B. refers to Indian newspapers 'in which I read nothing but violent hatred of the Simon Commission, Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Baldwin.''

• • • •

A. A. B. continues: ''As for equality, the Hindus are three-fourths of the Indian community, and Mr. Baldwin either knows or does not know how Shiva and Kali are worshipped in their temples. If he doesn't know, his peroration must be set down as Baldwindash.''

• • • •

''Bus'', the audience is over. An Imperial Briton has said it and let Mr. Baldwin go and mind his classics and his pigs, things which he recently declared he loves dearly.

• • • •

Evidently it is from Miss Mayo that ''A. A. B.'' has taken his own knowledge of how Shiva and Kali are worshipped. After all ''it takes two to make a friendship'' and as Indians refuse to be fooled any more into believing that kicks are caresses, A. A. B. and the millions of he and she—Britons like him may as well know that all that they expect from Briton is ''Baldwindash.''

• • • •

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said in a recent speech in London that Indians refused to be camels. The idea of ''Superior Purzons'' in Britain and India is to consider them asses, driven animals which refuse to be dumb, but allow themselves to be driven all the same.

• • • •

Professor: ''Give me an instance of coincidence?''

Bright Pupil: ''My father and my mother were married on the same day.''

SUNDAY'S CRICKET

YOUNG FRIENDS TROUNCED

PARSEE GYM'S NARROW WIN

Sunday's fixtures attracted large holiday crowds on the Kennedy Sea Face. The wicket was perfect and was productive of brilliant batting as well as bowling. Many players entered double figures.

The Hindu Gymkhana ''A'' had a thumping victory over the Young Friends Union C. C. by 6 wickets and 28 runs Pardeshi's cautious play and Bagwat's breezy hitting were the features of the match. The visitors scored 70 to which the Gymkhana replied with 198 for 4 wickets.

Scores:—

Young Friends Union C.C.:—Hindlekar l.b.w. Pathare 1, Pawaskar c. Rana b. Khedekar 37, Dhumatkar (run out) 3, Dandekar c. Rege b. Pardeshi 47, Dadarkar b. Khedekar 7, B. B. Dalvi (run out) 0, Arvindekar (run out) 12, A. N. Bhalerao (not out) 43, Redkar c. and b. C. M. Rana 2, Penkar b. Rana 18, Bapat c. Pathare b. Rana 0, Extras 7, Total 170.

Bowling: Rana 3 wickets for 62 runs Pardeshi, for 38, Khedekar 2 for 24 and Pathare 1 for 33.

Hindu Gymkhana ''A'':—Pardeshi b. Penkar 41, H. A. Mahale b. Penkar 13, Rege c. and b. Bapat 43, C. M. Rana (not out) 41, V. P. Date b. Penkar 0, K S Bhagwat (not out) 58, Extras 10 Total (for 4 wickets) 198.

Bowling: Penkar 3 for 70 and Bapat 1 for 54.

WIN FOR HINDU ''B''.

The Parsee Gymkhana ''B'' suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of the Hindu Gymkhana ''B'' by 3 wickets and 36 runs.

Scores:—

Parsee Gym. ''B'' 118 (Kotwal 36 and Writer 29).

Hindu Gym. ''B'' 144 for 7 wickets (Edekar 40 and Bamboot 22).

A DRAWN GAME.

Jog played a prolific innings for the Fort Vijaya C. C. and scored 72 against the Islam Gymkhana. The match ended in a draw.

Islam Gym:—I. A. Shakoor 33, Fyzee 54, Sheikh Dina 24, A. Khan 0, Kazran 15, Kasamalli 0, Hakim 20, Jasdanwalla 31, E. Mahomed 0, Hafiz 1, Esmail (not out) 7. Extras 9, Total 194.

Bowling: B. D. Jog 4 for 50, V. S. Dalal 2 for 51 and D. Mukadam 3 for 23.

Fort Vijaya C. C.:—B. D. Jog 78, J. P. Kapadia 7, B. M Merchant (not out 25 Extras 8. Total for 2 wickets 118.

NARROW WIN FOR PARSEE GYM.

The match between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Young Zoroastrian proved interesting from the bowling as well as batting point of view. Both sides possessed Quadrangular players. The match ended in a win for the Gymkhana by 16 runs.

PARSEE GYMKHANA ''A'' Doctor 0, Spence 8, Colah 21, F. E. Kapadia 0, H. J. Engineer 4, B. K. Kalapesi 2, N. D. Marshall 45, Hawevalia 13, Saklatwalla 2, F. Taraporewalla 11, M. Kapadia (not out) 11 Extras 9, Total 116.

Bowling Vazifdar 5 for 13 R. J. Jamshedji 5 for 32.

Young Zoroastrians:—Wadia 1, R. Jamsedji 0, S. Cooper 13, Kateli 3, Vajifdar 34, P. Mistry 20 M. Engineer 0, B. Mirza 8, R. Cooper 1, Badi 7, Dhodi (not out) 2. Extras 5 Total 100.

Bowling: Kalapesi 5 for 43, Havewalia 4 for 26 and Marshall 1 for 18.

RAJA GAZNAFARALI KHAN IN ALWAR SERVICE

Raja Gaznafarali Khan M.L.A., has been appointed to the post of permanent Private Secretary to H. H. The Maharaja of Alwar.

Davar's College of Commerce.

(Established 28 Years).

BEWARE.

Accountancy Profession is exceedingly overcrowded. There are sufficient .. Certificate holders to last for years and G.D.A. is an out of date .. examination made up of Book-keeping and Law wherefore it is to be modified.

An Aspiring Student who does not want to be stranded and wishes to rise high in afterlife should give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.), INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. Ch. I. I.), COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.), and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L. C. C., & D. COM. M. C.) for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy (G. D. A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR, THE MOST EXPERIENCED PIONEER OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA BEFORE SELECTING A CAREER.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

For forward contracts of Commonwealth Trust's

Basel Mission Roofing Tiles

Apply to:—

RAVAL & Co.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, : : BOMBAY.

Agents for Bombay Presidency.

WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Poona, on monthly salary. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.

Enrol Now

for 1929 EXAMINATIONS in

Accountancy, Banking, Company Management, Secretarial Practice and Auditing

Best Staff, Best Training, Best Results.

If in doubt, ask any Commerce Student.

Apply for free Prospectus as to Courses, Fees, etc., at

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute,

Yusuf Bldg. Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

Godrej Bar Soap
Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Oil & Soap Co
Tels. 40687 BYCULLA, BOMBAY
Ask for PURE
Refined & Filtered
Godrej Teel Oil

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,

REVELIN STREET,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 22,560.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1928.

THE OPPORTUNITY AND THE CHALLENGE

We were able to publish, in our issue of Saturday, the terms on which, according to a most reliable authority, the Government of Bombay are prepared to put an end to the Bardoli crisis and which His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, we understand, will submit to the Viceroy for his approval. The language in which the communique announcing the departure of Sir Leslie Wilson for Simla was couched strengthens the view that His Excellency has realised that the only honourable way in which his Government should deal with the situation is the way of conciliation. For, the communication laid special emphasis on the duty of Sir Leslie Wilson, as representative of the King-Emperor, to do what he possibly can to prevent the development of a situation which must ultimately inflict great hardships and sufferings on many persons and which, we may add, would kindle such a flame of indignation as to consume much more than the prestige which the Government are out at all cost to save. We congratulate Sir Leslie Wilson and his colleagues on their statesmanlike though belated decision to meet the popular demand to what they regard as the utmost limit of concession consistent with their prestige and, even, as the "Times of India" hinted on Monday, to offer terms which may have the appearance of a climb-down on their part. We are, however, not at one with those who look at every question from the point of view of "prestige." For, we believe no question can be settled if the parties concerned are prompted solely or even largely by the consideration of prestige. No question can rightly and satisfactorily be settled which is not settled on its merits, which is not settled in accordance with the dictates of justice and fair-play. Do the terms offered by the Government of Bombay satisfy these conditions? We think the best answer to this question will be whether it will be proper to ask the brave Bardoli peasants, who have already undergone great hardships, to accept greater hardship and even loss of life and all they hold dear which must be the inevitable outcome of an impossibility of settlement even on the lines of these terms. The Bardoli people themselves and their leader, who will have to bear the brunt of the repressive policy of the Government, are the best judge of the acceptability of the terms. That the terms go a long way in meeting the demands of the Bardoli peasants is evident on the face of them. The peasants have rightly refused to pay an anna more than the assessment on the old basis; for they question the validity of the entire revision process and demand a re-enquiry. We wish Government had been magnanimous enough to waive the claim to the enhanced assessment even in the shape of a deposit, but as the amount is to be paid by persons who have nothing whatever to do with the Satyagraha movement and who voluntarily offer to make the payment, the point is hardly of such an importance as to be allowed to imperil the prospects of a settlement.

But the crux of the Bardoli dispute, as Mr. Kelkar points out in his presidential address to the Ahmedabad District Conference, is the demand for inquiry made on behalf of the Bardoli peasantry into the revised assessment and its denial by Government. In this connection the remarks made by Mr. Kelkar deserve careful consideration. Mr. Kelkar says: "Even in this matter of the demand for inquiry, the issue has been made wonderfully clear by the position taken up by the Bardoli leaders, that any inquiry would satisfy them provided it is in the nature of a real inquiry, and made by one who can be supposed to be able to bring an independent mind to bear upon the issue Personally, I cannot imagine how any official can dare to upset the conclusions arrived at in this matter by so many high officials in the Revenue Department and ultimately by the Government itself. An official with the requisite degree of courage and indiscipline to do so would be a perfect miracle. But I point this my difference of view with the Bardoli leaders in this matter, not to provoke them to upset any compromise which they may think it wise to make on the basis of an independent official inquiry, but only to point out that their original demand has been wonderfully moderate. And I honestly think that far from Government suffering in their prestige by granting this demand, they would have only earned credit for graciousness which is always so becoming to Majesty." We fully endorse Mr. Kelkar's views which form an excellent touchstone for testing the most important of the terms of settlement offered by Government. Government will appoint a judicial officer to enquire into the revised assessment of Bardoli Taluka and this judicial officer will be one enjoying the confidence of the leaders of the Bardoli Satyagrahis. We share Mr. Kelkar's feeling that no officer can dare to upset the conclusions arrived at in this matter by so many high officials in the Revenue Department and ultimately by the Government themselves but he takes up a most statesmanlike attitude when he says that it would unwise to provoke the Bardoli leaders to upset any compromise which they may think it wise to make on the basis of an independent official enquiry, especially as this enquiry has the saving grace of being made by a judicial officer enjoying the confidence of the leaders of the Bardoli Satyagrahis. There is, again, one vital fact which cannot be ignored in this connection. Whether the enquiry is made by a judicial officer or by an independent committee nommated by Government, it must proceed within the four corners of the Land Revenue Code. We wish a Satyagraha campaign were started to secure a radical change in the Code itself and to bring the assessment system under the control of the representatives of the people. As the "Pioneer" points out: "They (the Bardoli peasants) might have insisted upon a wider solution, or at least, they might have agitated for a more comprehensive remedy; for the case of Bardoli is merely an instance of a state of affairs, which cannot be said to reflect credit upon the British administration. It is not modern, it is not progressive, and it certainly is not efficient to base a revenue system upon old fashioned custom and observance, and, at the same time, to deny to the assessed any right of representation in the body which is to determine such taxation." But the peasants of Bardoli are fighting for an issue limited to an enquiry under the provisions of the present Code. Therefore, provided the judicial officer selected is one in whom they have the fullest confidence there is a fair chance of their having the assessment revised as justly as is possible under a harsh and inequitous system.

Having decided upon offering their terms of peace, it is for Sir Leslie Wilson not to miss his great opportunity by the false step of not sending for Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel when he goes to Surat. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has declared over and over again that he would run down to any place if he were authoritatively invited for discussion. We have no doubt if His Excellency and Mr. Patel meet and consult together on the basis of the terms we published on Saturday an honourable settlement would be doubly assured. We assume, however, that His Excellency will return from Simla with the full support and encouragement of the Viceroy for a policy of conciliation. It is unthinkable that a Viceroy, who has missed no opportunity of expressing his solicitude for the welfare of the agriculturists, would be so cussed and unstatesmanlike as to overrule a Governor who, having given anxious consideration to the question has come to a right decision, and that too, in a matter wholly within the jurisdiction of the latter. If Lord Irwin does so, he will only have shown that his much-advertised sympathy for the agriculturist is as hypocritical as was the no less blatantly advertised desire for dealing out justice to the people of India of his predecessor of inglorious record. If, however, Lord Irwin overrules Sir Leslie Wilson not because left to himself he would wish to do so, but because he has been ordered by Lord Birkenhead to take this disastrous step, His Excellency will have shown himself to be incompetent to be a worthy representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor. For, such a step would spell the doom of the present system of government much earlier than even the people of India expect to-day. It is not an empty challenge of Mr. Vallabhbhai when he says that the peasants of Bardoli are prepared to be shot down. "He advised them," he says, "to receive bullets in the chests and not on their backs." And if the peasants' demand for an enquiry is not granted, they would die rather than pay land revenue. Nor was it an empty assurance which Mr. Kelkar gave when he said that the peasantry of Maharashtra and Karnatak were with them. Not only Maharashtra and Karnatak but the whole of India is with them. It will not be at Bardoli alone that the armed forces of "Law and Order" will have to train their machine-guns but in several other parts of India. Let Lord Irwin, misguided by Lord Birkenhead and the votaries of prestige sow the wind. He and his superiors will have to reap the whirlwind. But is Sir Leslie Wilson prepared, knowing full well the consequences, to suffer the humiliation of being overruled in a matter in which he is convinced justice and the vital interests not only of the Presidency but also of the country demand that the decision his Government have come to must be implemented? The only self-respecting course for His Excellency if he is asked to carry out a policy of repression is to resign his post. During his term of office Sir Leslie Wilson has earned popularity such as has been the lot of few Governors even in more favoured days. By resigning on an issue in which the whole country will be with him not only will he have enhanced that popularity ten-fold but have also earned the lasting gratitude of the Indian people, and more, saved the British Government from committing the gravest blunder they have yet deliberately committed. So far as the Indian members of the Government of Bombay are concerned, we have no doubt they will cast their lot with Sir Leslie Wilson and by resigning regain the confidence and respect of their fellow-countrymen which they had lost by delaying an honourable settlement of the Bardoli dispute.

QUEEN SURAIYA'S EXAMPLE

The discarding of the purdah by Queen Suraiya and the ladies of the royal family during King Amanullah's tour to Europe, was an act of great courage but the decision of Her Majesty and her companions not to resume the veil in their own country is an event which will have tremendous reprecussion in the entire Muslim world. It is true the Turkish women have already led the way. But Turkey is no longer the stronghold of Muslim orthodoxy. For, the veil to be discarded in orthodox Afghanistan, is an event that would have been as little expected a year ago as the voluntary renunciation of its powers and privileges by the bureaucracy in India would be to-day. That King Amanullah has lost no time in inaugurating the reform, is a proof that he recognises that progress for his country is unthinkable without the emancipation of course, been up in arms with their misguided interpretation of Islamic teachings. But King Amanullah knows as masterfully to deal with his people as he knows his Islam. He faced them with the poser: "Is there any Purdah in your own villages"? "No Your Majesty," they said, "for villagers are poor folk and their women must needs go out unveiled to earn their livelihood". "Well then," replied the King "as you know charity begins at home, and when you have made your villagers appreciate the blessings of purdah, come back to me and I will obey you." With this reply not only has King Amanullah silenced the Mullahs, he has also once again re-asserted the fundamental principle of Islam, as of all great religions, that all human beings are equal, whether rich or poor, that if the discarding of the purdah is no degradation for the lowly, it is also no degradation for the highly-placed. No one can question his loyalty to Islam. Do Indian Muslims presume to be better Muslims than King Amanullah? How long will they continue to tolerate a system which is a violation of their religion, is opposed to the practice of early Muslims and is the most formidable obstacle to the progress of themselves and their country? Where such a distinguished son and daughter of Islam as King Amanullah and Queen Suraiya have given the lead, will Muslim leaders in India not rise to the occasion and follow in their

INDIA'S MISSION IN THE WORLD

SOME CURRENT FALLACIES

(BY ANIL BARAN RAY).

II*

At one time, democracy permitting individual freedom and equal share in the Government of the country to all men irrespective of caste or creed was regarded as the panacea of all evils; but in actual practice it has failed to bring about the milleneum that was expected of it. In the so-called democracies of the world people are given freedom only in name. Though they seem to govern themselves through their votes what actually happens is that a few rich, and powerful men rule in the name of democracy over the more ignorant, more numerous and less fortunate mass.

CLASS WAR IN THE WEST.

But as the people who have to a certain extent imbibed the ideal of freedom and equality cannot be stifled, the latter soon begin to assert their right and thus arises a war of classes. Democracy also gives rise to conflicting parties who profess different ideas or ideals, but really fight out a battle of conflicting interests under the guise of ideals. Then democracy, demolishing the old feudal and caste system and giving freedom to all to follow whatever trade or profession they like, gives rise to an ever increasing competition which results in the hardship of all except the most crafty or the fortunate. Thus though democracy has greatly awakened the masses to a sense of their rights, has aroused new hope, new strength in their hearts, yet it has not been able to bring about a satisfactory order of social and political life.

GROPING FOR NEW REMEDIES.

So the rational mind everywhere in the world is turning towards some sort of socialism. Socialism "seeks to replace a system of organised economic battle by an organised order and peace. But this can no longer be done on the old lines of an artificial or inherited equality, brought about by denying equal opportunity and they justified by declaring the result to be an eternal law of society; that is a falsehood which the reason of man will no longer permit. Neither can it be done, it seems, on the basis of individual liberty. Socialism therefore does away with the democratic basis of individual liberty, even while accepting other ideas and fruits of the democratic ideal, and by so doing it leads to a new radical change in the basic principle of society. Equality is to be the basis, not of political only, but of perfect social equality; equality of opportunity, but also equality of status without which the other cannot be secured; for, even if established it cannot last. This equality again is impossible if personal, which means inherited right in property is to exist, and therefore socialism abolishes the right of personal property.

AWKWARD QUESTIONS.

Who then is to possess the property? It can only be the community as a whole: And who is to administer it? Again the community as a whole. In order to justify this idea, the socialistic principle has practically to deny the existence of the individual or his right to exist except as a member of the society and for its sake. He belongs entirely "to the society, not only his property, but himself, his labour, his capacities, the education it gives him, and its results, his mind, his knowledge his individual likes, his family life, the life of his children. Moreover, even his individual reason cannot be trusted to work out naturally a right and rational adjustment of his life with the life of others, it is for the reason of the whole ommunity to arrange that for him."

IGNORING FUNDAMENTAL FACTS.

This is the ideal which is being pursued by the Socialists but like individualistic democracy this also ignores certain fundamental facts of human nature and in actual practice is sure to find itself in difficulties in the long run as is already being seen in Soviet Russia. The main defect of the Socialistic theory is that it denies liberty to the individual and though people may submit to it for some time on account of obvious gains that may result from such an arrangement, when these gains will become a matter of course the people are bound to resent the encroachment on their individual liberty as man is not merely an economic animal but also has a soul, a spirit which requires the fullest freedom to develop and realise itself. There is no such thing as reason and will common to the whole community. "Therefore, Government by the organised state means always Government by a number of individuals, whether the number be the minority or the majority; but even when it is the majority that nominally governs, in fact it is always the reason and will of a comparatively few effective men—and not really any common reason and will of all—which rules and regulates things by the consent of the half-hypnotised mass."

SOVIET EXPERIENCE.

This is what we actually see now in Russia—there is a dictatorship of the workkers who constitute only eighteen per cent. of the whole population and even of this eighteen per cent. only a few strong men have all the power in their hands, and are keeping it by a policy of ruthless suppression of all opposition. But even if the Socialist State becomes really democratic, the expression of the free reasoned will of the majority in agreement, yet there will still be the suppression or oppression of individual freedom by the will of the majority." Thus "as State Government develops, we have a real suppression or oppression of the minority by the majority or the majority by the minority and of the individual by the collectivity. Democratic liberty tried to minimise this suppression and leave a free play for the individual by minimising the role of the State. Collectivism goes exactly to the opposite extreme: it will leave no sufficient elbow-room to the individual free-will except perhaps in thought and speech, and the more it rationalises the individual by universal education of a highly developed kind, the more the suppression will be

ANCIENT INDIA'S 'VIA MEDIA'.

The ancient Indians found a 'via media' between the two. The King or the Central Government did not govern much but allowed the people freedom to organise themselves into small groups or communes in their own way: within those communes the people realised to a great extent the modern ideal of "the government of the people by the people for the people." There was no rigid uniformity of forms and life was allowed to develop in the country in diverse ways. Individualism was checked by the communal life and State control was modified by the autonomy of the communes. This is the essential characteristic of Indian polities and though it is not necessary that the ancient forms should be re-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"I cannot think that if all the ranks of the different communities of England and India are comparatively viewed, there is just ground for any arrogant feeling on the part of the former."

—SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

Winterton For Madras?

If the rumour now current in Madras that Earl Winterton is one of the likely horses in the running for the Madras Governorship Stakes is only a ballon d'essai for finding out how public opinion in India will view the suggestion, the sooner a protest against such an absurd suggestion is made from India, the better. The people of the Southern Presidency should naturally be the first to make the protest. Lord Winterton has the unenviable reputation of being hostile to Indian political aspirations and his insolent replies in Parliament and the contempt he shows for the Indian point of view should serve as gross disqualifications if he aspires to hold the Madras Governorship or if the Tories desire to get rid of him in the political reshuffle which is sure to take place after the general election. As an opposition front bencher Earl Winterton will be a clownish failure. But why should India suffer if the idea is to get him out of the way?

His Sincere Regret.

Mr. Hartshorn's public and unreserved withdrawal of the unwarranted and offensive allegations he made against Indian employers of labour in general and the Tatas in particular does him credit, although it is a very belated performance. Circumstances have proved too strong for him to think that any other course was left open for him. The one he is reported to have first contemplated, his withdrawal from the Statutory Commission, was not at all to the liking of Lord Birkenhead. The importunate insistence by the latter that an apology was the best way out of the impasse is said to have influenced Mr. Hartshorn far more than the advice tendered to him by his own political leader. The plight in which Mr. Hartshorn found himself should be a warning to other British politicians when they are inclined to allow their thoughts about India and her political aspirations unrestrained public expression. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's bitter experience in England shows us that the pose of either ignorance of Indian conditions or vague expressions of sympathy for her is a humbug largely practised in Britain. But British orators on India should at least learn in their own interest to be prudent in their remarks.

Wise Decision.

The Hertzog Government and the leaders of the Indian community in South Africa deserve to be congratulated on the happy termination of the negotiations between them to solve a thorny question. The position of those Indians who had illegally entered the Union, largely owing to their ignorance of the precise legal restrictions in the way of their entry, had to be considered sympathetically. The South African Indian Congress steadily emphasized the need of viewing the question with sympathy and in accepting this view in their announcement of the Condonation Scheme the Hertzog Government have made a wise decision. The message cabled to Mahatma Gandhi by the Secretary of the S. A. I. Congress urges the necessity of drawing the attention of illegal entrants in the Union who are now in India to the new rule under which they must either return before September 30 or send an application stating why they cannot return before the scheduled date, to the Commissioner for Asiatic Affairs at Pretoria. We hope the Vernacular Press in particular will give the widest possible publicity to this new regulation.

Grievances Of The Voiceless.

The Agent of the B. B. & C. I Railway will, we hope, reply sympathetically to the representation made to him by the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, on behalf of the third class passengers who will have to use the Central Station at Bellasis Road, the future terminus of the Railway. The Association points out that the plans of the building which the Railway authorities kindly allowed them to examine, show that the arrangements regarding the access of third class traffic to the station are unsatisfactory. We may add that making it as cumbrous as possible for the third class passenger to reach the trains appears to be the rule in building new stations or providing new and "improved" facilities on many railway lines in India. This is a matter which deserves to be taken up promptly by non-official members in the Assembly. It should in fact be attended to by the Railway Board without causing the representatives of the public the worry of eliciting "facts" regarding the grievances of the voiceless third class passengers, facts which are always demanded of them in official speeches glossing over the indifference of the railway authorities.

"ITALIA" EPISODE.

SORA AND DONGEN DISCOVERED BY KRASSIN

TERRIBLE HARDSHIPS IN SEARCH EFFORTS

LONDON, July 14.

Rome.—The "Tribuna's" correspondent on board the "Sitta di Milano" says that Sora and Van Dongen were first discovered by the "Krassin" and then taken on board the Finnish and Swedish aeroplanes near Foyn Island. Sora relates that they had been walking to Cape Brunn. They thought that General Nobile was still near Foyn Island, and proceeded to Broch Island with a sledge, nine dogs, provisions and a small egg-box for Viglieri's party. Only five kilometres per day were possible owing to pack-ice difficulties. Provisions had become scarce: dogs grew more restless and three had to be killed in order to feed others. They reached Foyn Island after they had been nearly swallowed up by crevasses and provisions had been exhausted. Unwilling to sacrifice the box of eggs they killed wo more dogs for food. Bears approached them but the surviving dogs kept them off.—Reuter's Special.

'KRASSIN'S" SLOW PROGRESS

PLANS FOR RESCUE

LONDON, July 14.

Moscow.—A wireless message from the icebreaker "Krassin" reports that owing to a dense fog the vessel has to proceed carefully in search of Alessandi and party (of seven members who were carried away with a balloon portion of the "Italia" and it is feared, perished in fire) and Capt. Amundsen who it is thought may possibly be with them. If the "Krassin" is unable to proceed she will return for the Soviet airman Chukhnosky who is stranded near Platen Island with a damaged machine, and send him out on a search flight. Chukhnovsky is reported to be well.—Reuter.

100 MEN BURIED

TERRIBLE FACTORY EXPLOSION

LONDON, July 14.

Wurzburg.—A gunpowder factory at Hasloch near Wertheim blew up. About 100 men were buried in ruins and many buildings destroyed. Four bodies have been recovered. 24 persons have been dug out seriously injured. Many are missing.—Reuter.

ANTI-WAR PACT PROPOSALS

BRITAIN'S ANSWER DRAFTED

LONDON, July 15.

The British answer to Mr. Kellogg's anti-war pact proposal has been drafted and will be communicated to the Dominions after ratification by the Cabinet tomorrow and will probably be transmitted to Washington this week.

The "Observer's" diplomatic correspondent says that the communication of contents of the reply is only a formality because the latter's detailed agreement with the principles of Sir Austen Chamberlain's Note was obtained before that Note was sent.

The "Observer" forecasts that the British Government are prepared to sign the Pact in the revised form in which it has been submitted by Mr. Kellogg, it being understood that Mr. Kellogg's new preamble constitutes the formal endorsement of the specific elucidations requested in the British Note of 19th May.—Reuter.

(According to Reuter's message of June 24, the revision of the original proposals to which the "Observer" refers was in that the signatories (to the Pact) are deeply sensible of their solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind, secondly they are pursuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made so that the existing peaceful and friendly relations may be perpetuated, and thirdly they are convinced that all changes between one another should only be sought by pacific means and be the result of peaceful and orderly process, and any signatory which seeks to promote its national interests by resort to war should be denied the benefits of the treaty.)

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE

TRADING IN FIFTY BALE CONTRACTS

LONDON, July 15.

New Orleans.—Trading in fifty-bale contracts for August delivery and thereafter will become effective in New Orleans Cotton Exchange from 23rd July.—Reuter's Special.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The "New Empire's" report in connection with the suspension and dismissal of police officers lacks official confirmation.—A. P.

BARDOLI—"A TEST CASE" FOR INDIA.

SUPREME NEED FOR RE-ENQUIRY.

LET GOVT. NOT MAKE FETISH OF PRESTIGE

WHOLE SETTLEMENT BUSINESS A FARCE

"TIMES OF INDIA" TROUNCED.

Presiding over the Ahmedabad District Conference on Sunday Mr. N. C. Kelkar said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We meet to-day at the Ahmedabad District Conference to deal with the Bardoli question. But what, it may be asked, has Ahmedabad got to do with Bardoli? Is not Bardoli situated in Surat rather than in the Ahmedabad District? And does not your President belong to Poona which is not only outside both Ahmedabad and Surat but outsdie Gujarat also? Mind you, the peculiarly well-informed correspondent of the "Times of India" is likely to ask you precisely this question to-morrow. The great War, it is said, taught the people of Europe the geography of the world. Similarly, the Bardoli Satyagraha movement has taught the "Times" " correspondent the geography of Gujarat. He has been telling the world that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is a stranger, an outsider and a gratuitous intruder in Bardoli. He also charged Mr. Munshi with having made a belated discovery that he was a native of the Bardoli District. Now, if even Messrs. Vallabhbhai and Munshi have no right to touch the Bardoli question, what right have I to preside over this Conference? But let us, you and I, roundly tell the impudent objector that after all any Indian any day is much closer to any other Indian than any European adventurer, though he may pretend ever so much to be soaked in benevolence to the Indian people. Let us tell him that the cause of the peasant is one and indivisible throughout the Bombay Presidency, and even the country for the matter of that. I think on the whole that the Ahmedabad people have a better title to discuss the grievances of the Bardoli peasant under the Chairmanship of a Poona friend, than Great Britain had to disposing of the fate of the natives of mandatory territories in Africa in a conference held in Switzerland, under the Chairmanship of some Danish or Norwegian jurist.

STATE—THE SUPREME LAND-LORD.

So far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, there is practically one uniform kind of land tenure in operation. The State claims to be the supreme land-lord. The Rayat is brought into direct contact with him. And in the so-called peasant revolts, which occasionally occur, we see nothing but a manifestation of the desperation, to which the rayat is driven in his dealings with the official land-lord. This revolt is, in spirit, neither better nor worse than the revolt which any desperate debtor sometimes makes against his creditor. The peasant riots in Maharashtra of 50 years ago, which led to the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act, are a case in point. They cut the noses and the ears of the creditors, burned their valuable records and committed many other similar acts of violence. The Government then stepped in as a benevolent friend of the rayat, and for his protection passed a piece of legislation, which is now declared by common consent to be useless for its purpose. In other parts of the country we find Government intervening with their Tenancy laws which afford equitable intercession between the oppressing landlord and the oppressed tenant. But who can intervene here when Government themselves are land-lord creditors? Before the British rule, there were in this province Village communities and the Mirasi tenures. In the very first settlement, which Government officers made after the introduction of the British rule, in the Deccan for instance, they ignored the village communities and imposed upon every individual holder assessment made revisable at every new settlement.

The poor peasant, therefore, comes face to face with the Settlement officers who wield despotic powers in revising the settlement, and can do anything in this connection with immunity from the law courts. The need of the Government Treasury becomes practically the sole measure of the enhancement of assessmeut, and the irresponsible Government at headquarters looks upon protests, petitions and applications, howsoever well-reasoned and replete with facts, as negligible rubbish. The peasant, therefore, has sometimes no option but to take the law in his own hands, and in this case of Bardoli, he has resorted to the mildest measure of self-help in starting a campaign of non-violent opposition or passive resistance to the demand for the enhanced assessment. In a dispute like this, therefore, facts are very much simplified, the isolation of the phenomenon is automatically made, and the analysis of the situation thus limited to a single issue, presents the Government in its true colours. When Government inaugurate a campaign of repression in the form of prosecution for sedition, they can afford to pretend to play a higher game. Is not their reputation at stake? And their official Majesty insulted? They appear to resort to repression on grounds which cannot at any rate be called sordid. And if they can somehow bring the offence of sedition, under any of the more serious sections of the Penal Code, as for instance, the offence of waging war etc., they naturally get even a kind of sympathy from people who are habitually in favour of constitutionalism. But when the harassed peasant simply refuses to pay the assessment, and drives the Government to coercive process, he can easily turn the tables and put the Government in the wrong. The presumption naturally arises that the peasant would not be recklessly ready to risk the forfeiture of his land which is his only cherished possession in the world, and a corresponding presumption that the assessment contested must be really onerous or inequitable.

THE "TIMES" " CORRESPONDENT.

The State stands in the position of an individual creditor of evil repute, and the grossness of its cupidity is revealed in all its nakedness. People then realise the sheer helplessness of the peasant debtor and the iniquity of the State proceeding to make its exactions with all the physical force of the police and even the military at its command. That is why the most skilful attempts of exponents of the official doctrine fail to mislead the public. That is why the fire-eating exploits of the special correspondent of the "Times of India" have failed to turn one hair on the body of those who read in that paper dreadful or disgusting descriptions of the state of things in Bardoli. This correspondent has pressed into service all the jingo jargon, which he learned in the great War, in describing the Bardoli movement. And so we read that Mahatma Gandhi is the Chief of the General Staff, Vallabhbhai Patel is the Commander-in-Chief, secret preparations were made in Bardoli, even women like men have taken up arms, and have come out like amazons to do military duties with warlike songs on their lips.

These, we are told, are likely to come into conflict with the armed military troops of the Government, when the time comes for reaping the crops on the forefeited lands. And the "Times" correspondent, in the absence of a more warlike prospect, has expressed his keen desire to be present on that dramatic occasion. I wish him all joy. The correspondent has also touched the chord of humanitarian sentiment of the world, and has offered this advice of Government that, at least for the supposed resulting cruelty to Bardoli animals, if not for the lawless behaviour of the Bardoli men, Government should start arrests and prosecutions. I am afraid, however, that this special pleading will prove ineffective, because now Japti work is stopped, and except for the vigilance committees of workers in the movement, there is for the moment nothing to indicate that anything is out of gear in Bardoli. The "Times" correspondent in his desperation has even hurled his last bolt and weapon against the Bardoli movement, but that also will prove ineffective by its own absurdity. He stigmatises Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel by the name of Lenin, and the Bardoli movement by the name of Bolshevism. One really wonders what the Bolshevic movement may really have got to do with the non-payment of only the increased assessment in Bardoli. The correspondent perhaps self-complacently thinks that nothing more is needed to crush Vallabhbhai and his movement than thus painting him in red Russian colours, for which the British seem to have acquired an unspeakable aversion. But unfortunately, even the word Lenin does not cover the whole ground of devildom. There is still some one—called the Satan beyond. But perhaps the corresponent did not use that word for the Bardoli leader, being aware that that cherished name is the exclusive privilege of the Government.

A WICKED BLASPHEMER.

I cannot imagine a more wicked blasphemy than to speak of the Bardoli agitation as a Bolshevic movement, or of Vallabhbhai Patel as one who does not want an honourable peace. I would challenge the reckless accused to show how even in a single particular, there is anything which is in the least degree common between Bolshevism and the Bardoli agitation. Bolshevism aims at the destruction of private property. The Bardoli peasant is defending his private property with his life-blood. As for Mr. Patel, has he not shown in the recent flood relief campaign the infinite capacity he possesses for co-operation with Government, where the real welfare of his people is concerned? Even in the Bardoli movement he is leading, he is not actuated by the spirit of a non-co-operator of 1921. For he is asking only for a certain "official" action to be taken, before the rayat may pay up the government dues. The non-payment of assessment which he stands for has no relation with any ultimate political ideals he may have in his mind, and is in no sense a general campaign of non-payment of taxes. Is not Bhimbhai Naik a titled Rao Bahadur and an habitual co-operator with the Government who has started this agitation and even resigned his seat as a protest? The Bardoli people were prepared even to stipulate that, pending an inquiry, they would pay up the old assessment. Is that Bolshevism or Anarchy? But the Government would not be satisfied with anything less than the fullest compliance with every detail of their settlement decree. They would not brook any the least tendency on the part of the rayat to question the legality or equality of their decision. They affect to resent such a tendency as an offence against their dignity. That is how Government take care of their own dignity, in even the smallest details. And we also know that they have the amplest resources to enforce respect for that dignity. But what about the peasant? Has he no dignity though he may be poor? Has he no legal rights, though he may be a tenant? Has he no equities on his side though he may be a debtor? Has he no reason on his side though he may be uneducated? Has he no arguments on his side, though he may not be an expert? Has he no right to ask for a regular inquiry, even though the rules may not provide for it? Has he no right to resent the callous indifference of Government, though he may be only a subject? Has he no right to reply, in exceptional classes of cases, to the coercive action of Government by the coercive action at his own disposal, though he may be generally passive and willing to suffer? Is he not entitled to the support and sympathy of the public, though he enjoys no power of patronage like Government? Shall he not get free advertisement of his grievasces in the public press, though he may not enjoy the luxury of a costly publicity officer? Shall he not command his elected representatives in the Legislative Council to carry out his mandate, though he does not pay them a salary as Government does to its officers? Shall he not stand up like a man to fight a duel with the Government to vindicate his own honour and self-respect?

CRUX OF THE DISPUTE.

But I will leave these unpleasant amenities of journalistic controversy and proceed to consider what I think is the real issue at the bottom of this movement. It is precisely that very issue which has attracted the whole peasant world in the Presidency to take such a lively and active interest in the happenings in Bardoli. One touch of nature makes the whole world akin, and the peasant in the Deccan or the Konkan really feels that the fight which is being put up in Bardoli is a fight, not for Bardoli alone, but for the peasantry throughout the Presidency. Under the operation of the Land Revenue Code with all its up-to-date elaborations, the peasantry throughout the Presidency feels that it is all in the same boat. The issue raised in Bardoli is a typical issue. It is what can be called a test case, and those who are engaged in the Bardoli struggle have therefore, a representative character which must be supported and backed up with all the force and the resources at their command by the peasantry in other talukas and districts as well. One only regrets that Government in the Revenue Department did not realise all this, and put the one needed stitch in time, which would have saved the proverbial nine as a consequence.

The crux of the Bardoli dispute is the demand for inquiry made on behalf of the Baroli peasantry into the revised assessment and its denial by Government. And I will deal with this one issue, giving the complete go-bye to the numerous side-issues which incidentally arise out of this. In fact, I may straightaway tell you what aspects of the controversy I am not going to deal with in my short speech. I am not going to deal with the question of ownership of the land; I am not going to discuss whether land assessment is a rent or tax; I am not going to discuss the difference between the Mirasi tenure and Survey tenure; I am not going to dwell upon the benefits and propound the claims of permanent settlement. I am prepared for the moment to take it I cannot also accept, the legal position of the agriculturist vis-a-vis, the Government just as it is under the Land Revenue Code. But I will deal with the only question whether the inquiry demanded should have been granted or not. Even in this matter of the demand for inquiry, the issue has been made wonderfully clear by the position taken up by the Bardoli leaders, that any inquiry would satisfy them provided it is in the nature of a real inquiry, and made by one who can be supposed to be able to bring an independent mind to bear upon the issue. Personally, I cannot imagine how any official can dare to upset the conclusions arrived at in this matter by so many high officials in the Revenue Department and ultimately by the Government itself. An official with the requisite degree of courage and indiscipline to do so would be a perfect miracle. But I point this my difference of view with the Bardoli leaders in this matter, not to provoke them to upset any compromise which they may think it wise to make on the basis of an independent

(Continued on page 10)

INTERNATIONAL OIL CONFERENCE

MOVE OF LARGEST PRODUCERS

LONDON, July 14.

New York.—It is understood that American interests will shortly convene an international oil conference in New York to seek an agreement between the largest producers to prevent over production. Those invited include the Royal Dutch, the Anglo Persian and the Turkish Petroleum.—Reuter's S. Service.

RULE BY FORCE FUTILE

VALLABHBHAI: ONLY TRIBUNE OF PEASANTS

BARDOLI'S GRIM DETERMINATION

AHMEDABAD, July 15.

After the presidential address had been delivered, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing the Conference, challenged the Government to resort to firing in Bardoli. The peasants of Bardoli, he said, were prepared for that. He had advised them to receive bullets in their chests and not on their backs. The peasants of Gujarat were not what they were before. They were astir, and if they were not, he would make them astir. No Government could rule by force alone. The demand of the peasants of Bardoli was only for a re-enquiry. If this demand was not granted, they would rather die than pay land revenue. This was not, he added, an anarchical movement. He had not violated any orders of the Government in Bardoli. This was not a political movement too. He was not a politician; he was cleaning the gutters of Ahmedabad. He was now standing by the down-trodden peasantry which was more oppressed now after the introduction of the Reforms than it had been before the Reforms. Before the Reforms English-men alone were responsible for the administration, and they were more considerate than Indians were at present.

Concluding the Conference, Mr. Kelkar said that if the Government wanted a bona fide settlement, His Excellency the Governor should see Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel at Surat. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was the only accredited representative of the peasantry of Bardoli. He assured them that the peasantry of Maharashtra and the Karnatak were with them.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO BELUR TRAGEDY

LIBEL ACTION AGAINST "FORWARD"

E. I. RAILWAY'S MOVE

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The "Statesman" undedstood that the Agent, East Indian Railway has instructed the railway legal advisers to take immediate legal action against the editor and proprietor of "Forward" in respect of the alleged libel against the E. I. Railway contained in an article published in that journal on Tuesday. The action is based on an article imputing that negligence on the part of the E. I. Railway to keep the line in proper repair was the cause of the derailment of the Calcutta-Gaya express near Belur at midnight on Sunday. Twenty two persons have been killed as the result of the disaster. The "Statesman" also understands that following a Conference at Government House on Friday the Government of Bengal contemplates the briging of an action against "Forward" under Section 153-A Indian Penal Code.—A. P.

THE SIMON COMMISSION

MEMORANDA OF PROVINCIAL GOVTS

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

The joint memorandum submitted to the Indian Statutory Commission by the Provincial Judicial Services of the provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Madras and the Punjab, pleads for the elimination of the classification of the judicial services into I.C.S., and P.C.S., and for the formation instead, of a single judicial service for each province in which the status and emoluments of the officers should be determined solely on the basis of the work required of them. In the alternative, and in case the I.C.S., and P.C.S., classifications are to be retained. It is suggested that officers of the Provincial Judicial Services who perform duties as important as those discharged by officers of the Indian Civil Service should also be classified as superior officers and paid accordingly.—A. P.

A MURREE OUTRAGE

ALLEGATION AGAINST BRITISH PRIVATE

RAWALPINDI, July 15.

The Deputy Commissioner is engaged in hearing a case in which a British Private is challenged for alleged shooting of a Muslim Zemindar at Murree. It is alleged that the deceased Zemindar was witnessing the races at Murree when he was asked by the soldier who was on duty to quit the place. On his refusal to do so, because he possessed a ticket of admission, the soldier is alleged to have shot the Zemindar with a pistol, resulting in the Zemindar's instantaneous death.—A. P.

RIVER THEFTS CASE ALLEGATIONS

SEVERAL POLICE OFFICERS DISMISSED

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The "Englishman" understands that police authorities in Calcutta have taken drastic action as a result of certain revelations following the allegations made in connection with the river thefts case. It is stated that the Commissioner of Police has taken action against certain officers and men and that the Superintendent of Police, 24 Parganas, has taken similar action. As regards the Calcutta force although the authorities are reticent, it is understood that one Sub-Inspector's resignation has been accepted and that two Sub-Inspectors, four Head Constables and several constables and Munshis have been dismissed. Further proceedings are being taken.—A.P.

KHAN BAHADUR CHANDOO

REFUSAL TO SERVE ON COMMITTEE

RANGOON, July 15.

It is understood that Khan Bahadur A. Chandoo, General Manager at Rangoon of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, who is also a member of the Managing Committee of the Indo-Burma Chamber of Commerce, has intimated to the Port Commissioners that he is unable to serve on the Committee recently appointed by the Port Commissioners, following the High Court's decision in the Port Trust defamation case.—A. P.

REACTIONARY NON-BRAHMINS' FAITH IN SIMON SHOW

ONLY AUTHORITY THAT CAN REDRESS WRONGS!

MR NAIDU'S ADDRESS AT KALYAN CONFERENCE

Below are given extracts from the Presidential Address by Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu as President of the Third Bombay Presidency Non-Brahmin Conference held at Kalyan on Sunday:—

The Non-Brahmin Party consists mainly of the masses who are exploited by the classes. The Non-Brahmin masses are mainly agriculturists and labourers and are the producers of the wealth of the country and are mostly residents of the rural areas. These masses have for generations been neglected and subjected to a ruthless process of exploitation by the political class. These masses are backward in education and have not till recently taken any appreciable part in politics. Politics has, until the advent of the Non-Brahmin Party and the Depressed classes into the political field, been a game of the political class mostly living in the Urban areas and whose occupation is mainly that of lawyers and Government servants. This class is the Brahmin. All political organisations excepting those of the Non-Brahmins, Depressed classes and Muhammedans are Brahmin ridden organisations and are merly run for strengthening the grip of the Brahmin over the masses and for getting hold of more power from the British. Their ultimate aim is a Brahmin Raj. Their population is under 5 per cent. of the total population and they monopolise between themselves 80 per cent. of the public services and hold good many of the highest appointments in the gift of the Crown. The so-called Indianisation of the services which has proceeded too rapidly within recent years has really resulted in Brahminisation of the services In other words all the powers transferred to Indians and in the name of Indians have been in effect transferred to this one small section, viz., the Brahmins. This has resulted in strengthening the position of the exploiters and weakening that of the exploited masses and creating in them a feeling of insecurity and helplessness. The so-called Indianisation has thus not been a boon so far as the masses are concerned. There is absolutely no community of interest between the Non-Brahmin masses and the Brahmins who hold the great majority of offices of power, patronage and profit. The political orgainsations other than the three specified above are merely Brahmin organisations run for their benefit and are in no sense representative of the interest or opinion of the masses. In fact the interests of the Brahmins and Non-Brahmins are directly opposed to each other.

BRAHMIN DOMINATION.

The Brahmin class being politically and educationally far advanced has in the past dominated all local bodies and councils and is also almost entirely in possession of the Press and has systematically used its position to benefit itself to the exclusion of others and creating the position as you find it to-day. The budgets of the various Provincial Governments reflect the net result of the influences that have been at work in the past. An examination of these budgets wil show that a very large portion of the revenue is contributed by the masses in the shape of Land Revenue, Excise Revenue, Court Fees, Stamps, Registration, etc., and very little is contributed by the Brahmins.

The expenditure side of Budget tells a different tale. Very little is spent on rural education, sanitation, medical relief communications and agriculture. A large portion of the expenditure in the shape of Higher Education, Salaries, etc., goes to benefit the Urban Brahmins. In the statement prepared by the Director of Public Information, Government of India, for 1924-25, regarding the present state of education the following information will be found on page 276. "Under 4 per cent. of this vast population is pursuing any course of instruction. In the primary schools, which must constitute the foundation of any solid educational structure, scarcely 3 per cent. of the population is enrolled. Obviously therefore illiteracy is general.....The position in regard to secondary education is remarkable. No less than 6 per cent. of the total population is under instruction in secondary schools, since the women can almost be excluded from the calculation, this is a proportion far greater than the corresponding figure for England and Wales. Even more striking are the figures for University education where the percentage of population undergoing instruction amounts to a remarkable ratio of .29 per cent. The only conclusion which can arise from a consideration of these facts is that the structure of Indian education is ill balanced. Poorer classes are overwhelmingly illiterate, but the middle classes are educated in a proportion equal to that of the countries whose social and economic conditions are more highly developed." Now who are the people referred to here as the middle classes? If you take a census of students undergoing High and University education during the last 10 years it will be found that the abnormal ratio referred to above will consist of the Brahmins. This means that the Brahmins are receiving costly higher education at the cost of the poor Ryot. In the Central Provinces it is calculated that the net loss to Government over the College education is Rs. 800 per year per student. Taking 6 year as the collegiate course the State spends over every Brahmin student Rs. 5,000 of Ryot's money and manufactures him into a job hunting graduate. Thousands upon thousands of graduates are being turned out every year and the clamour for jobs is penetrating the sky. It is high time to look into this policy and reverse it so as to set money free for Primary Education of the masses. The constitution for India should provide for earmarking funds for requirements of the Rural population.

"DIVIDING HINDU SOCIETY."

It is the Brahmin who is responsible for dividing the Hindu society into innumerable castes at the top of which he has placed himself and has attached to this caste system religious sanction which appeals very strongly to the sentiments of the illiterate masses. The real motive behind the caste system is politicel and the system is based on the principle of "Divide and Rule." The emolumens which he has attached to his exalted religious position bring him a great deal more than the revenue of the Government of India and his superior religious position also enables him to exploit the orthodox Hindus for their votes for political purposes and he is determined with all the forces at his command to perpetuate this caste system. His cry of Nationalism and Patriotism is all sham. As long as the Hindus are divided into thousands of castes one lower than the other and separated from each other by watertight compartments it is impossible to conceive of a National social inequality is incompatible with political equality. What earthly chance is there of evolving a nation out of our earthly gods and those whom they have in their selfish arrogance reduced to the position of untouchables, unapproachables, unseeables and unbearables in other words the Hindu caste system is totally inconsistent with ideas of Nationalism or Democracy. Talk of Nationalism on the part of those who are determined to perpetuate the caste system is utter hypocrisy. Indian social problem cannot be divorced from the political. The two sides of the problem must be tackled and solved simultaneously.

Political parties in India passing under different labels may be divided into two main divisions. One consists of those who stand for the principle of communal representation in legislatures, local bodies and public services. These are the Non-Brahmins, the Muhammedans, the Depressed Classes, the Sikhs, the Lingayats, the Indian Christians, the Anglo-Indians and the Europeans. The other group consists of those who are opposed to the principle of communal representation in the political field. These are the Swarajists who now mainly represent the Indian National Congress, the Liberals and the Responsivists. Politicians of this group are very fond of advertising themselves as the Nationalists, the patriots and nationally-minded people of the country. Among the leaders in this group are some eminent persons who are not Brahmins, but who do not at the same time belong to the Non-Brahmin political group. My remarks are not intended to apply to these gentlemen. The former group forms by far the largest portion of the population and their claim to communal representation is based on grounds which practically amount to their distrust of the methods of the latter group. The latter group which forms a microscopic minority is opposed to communal representation as by the acceptance of that principle it stands to lose the undue advantage it has managed to secure in the past. The leaders of the Hindu Sabha also have declared that one of the main objects of the Sabha is to fight the principle of communal representation and to create a new bond of alliance between communities that are opposed to communal representation in the political field. These divisions of the poiltical parties are not arbitrary or artificial. These have a real significance and enable us to understand clearly the exact political situation in the Maharashtra country. In this part of the country Liberalism, Swarajism and Responsivism are mere names adopted by the Brahmins to make a show of the existence of different political faiths. In practice these names are synonymous with Brahmanism and are merely Brahmin labels. It is in this group that all the exploiters of the masses will be found and it is in the other group that all the exploited victims of politics will be found. The interests of the two groups are as opposed to each other as those of the wolves and the lambs or those of the butcher and the goat.

AIMS OF NON-BRAHMIN PARTY.

The Non-Brahmin Political Party is truly national in principle as well as practice. It seeks to combine as many of the Indian communities as is practically possible by creating between them a bond of alliance based on mutual faith and trust. This mutual faith is secured by a declaration of the rights of different communities and by assuring to them their due share in the affairs of the country by guaranteeing proportional representation to various communities in the Legislatures, Local Bodies and the Public Services. There is nothing incompatible in this with the idea of Nationalism. Our Brahmin friends with whom consistency or logic is of no consequence in politics would characterise this as communalism and fancy that they have satisfied the world by their crushing logic about the soundness of their argument. For the benefit of sheh critics I would quote the opinion of their own leaders, Messrs. C. R. Das and Maulana Mahomed Ali. Mr. C. R. Das as President of the 37th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Gaya in December, 1922, says: "The National Congress should commence its work for the year by a clearer declaration of the rights of different communities in India under the Swaraj Government. So far as the Hindus and Mahomedans are concerned there should be a clear and emphatic confirmation of what is known as the Lucknow Pact, and along with that there should be an emphatic recognition of each other's rights. As regards the other communities such as Sikhs, Christians and Parsis, the Hindus and Muhammedans who constitute the bulk of the people should be prepared to give them even more than their proportional share in the Swaraj Administration. I suggest that the Congress should bring about real agreement between all those communities by which the rights of every minority should be clearly recognized 'in order to remove all doubts which may arise' and 'all apprehensions which probably exist'.....Such an argument as I have indicated was always necessary and such an agreement is specially necessary in view of the work which faces us to-day."

WHAT NON-BRAHMINS WANT.

Our self-styled 'Nationalists' and 'Patriots' have been insistently pressing for the appointment of the Royal Commission on Reforms before 1929. Now that this Commission has been appointed we find these very politicians proclaiming a boycott of the Royal Commission. It must be borne in mind that these patriots all told do not represent more than 5 per cent. of the people. For generations they have had the control of the Press and have been the most vocal and what the world at large knows of our politics is the one-sided version of this group. That the interest of this group of people is opposed to that of 95 per cent. of the population is not generally known or realized. An equitable adjustment of the rights of the various communities would be one of the most important points to which the attention of the Royal Commission will be directed. Such an adjustment will mean the disturbance of the vested interests and transfer of some of the political and social privileges usurped by the political Brahmins in the past to the masses and the minorities. Of course our Brahmin friends do not want the Royal Commission for such a purpose, but it is not in their power to stop the functioning of it. The Royal Commission will record such evidence as is forthcoming and submit its conclusions to the British Parliament. The position of those who have been suffering from the inequities of the past and who want to have their wrongs redressed is entirely different. They have to put up their case before the only authority that can redress their wrongs. If the Brahmin group can mislead the Non-Brahmins into believing that boycott of the Royal Commission is the best policy to be adopted they shall have gained their object. The position is analogous to that of a defendant preaching to the plaintiff the boycott of the Court. It will undoubtedly suit the defendant if the plaintiff does not sue him in Court, but how will the plaintiff get his wrongs redressed unless he goes to Court. What suits the defendant does not suit the plaintiff, and what suits the Brahmin does not suit the Non-Brahmin. It is in the interests of the Non-Brahmins to have the following provisions made in the constitution:—

(1) Ear-marking of funds for rural education, sanitation, medical relief, communications and agriculture.

(2) Proportionate communal representation in Public Services of the country.

(3) Proportionate communal representation in Legislatures and Local Bodies by means of communal electorates.

(4) Right of temple entry and free use of all places of public resort for the Depressed classes.

The interest of the Non-Brahmins also requires a considerable widening of the franchise.

DRAFTING OF SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

A good many of those who are enfranchised on property qualifications are under the grip of the Brahmin landlords, money-lenders, school-masters, lawyers and officials and have great difficulty in recording their votes freely and according to their will. The great bulk of the rural population however is comparatively free from such influences.

Constitution-making has been a very favourite pastime with the minority group of politicians who are opposed to communal representation. These very gentlemen have pressed for the appointment of the Royal Commission before 1929 and have also decided to boycott it and are now engaged in drafting a constitution for India on the Banks of the Ganges. We are told that this is being done by an All-Parties' Conference and that the constitution prepared by it is to be presented to British Parliament as representing the unanimous opinion of the Indian people. It must be remembered that 95 per cent. of population of this country which stands for communal representation is not represented in this Conference. How can it be claimed for such constitution that it represents the unanimous opinion of the Indian people! Mr. Pradhan, a Non-Brahmin M.L.C. from Nagpur who is reported to have been taking part in the proceedings of this Conference has not been nominated by the Non-Brahmin Party of the Central Provinces and Berars to represent it. He may be there in his individual capacity.

After referring to the thorny problems of Hindu-Muslim relations, Maratha-Non-Maratha controversy and the Small Holdings Bill, the President referred to the Bardoli Satyagraha movement and said:—

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA.

The Bardoli question has been agitating the minds of not only the people of this Presidency but of the whole of India. From the correspondence which has appeared in the papers the position seems to be this. The Government of Bombay maintain that the revenue settlement of Bardoli has been made after proper enquiry and is therefore just and equitable. The tenants of Bardoli maintain just the reverse. If the arguments advanced on the part of the Government in support of their view really lead to the conclusion that a proper enquiry has preceded the Revenue Settlement of Bardoli and that therefore the enhancements made are just and proper, the conclusion is inevitable that the Government machinery for re-settlements can never possibly make mistakes. The very same arguments may be advanced in the case of any resettlements. Can it be maintained that in every case in which the procedure laid down by the Settlement Code is duly followed the result must be right? Can it be, for instance, maintained that in every case in which the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code are duly observed the judgment is right in the sense of arriving at the truth? Even assuming that the proper procedure has been followed in this case it is quite possible that the conclusions arrived at may be wrong. That the peasants of Bardoli are submitting to untold suffering would point to the fact that they have a real grievance. I am inclined to think that the view that the 'Satyagraha' at Bardoli is engineered by politicians who are out to try the strength of Government machinery is calculated to prevent a dispassionate view of the situation being taken. No less a person than Mahatma Gandhi has given the assurance that this is not a 'No-tax campaign.' We have also before us the report just published of an enquiry on the spot conducted by the Servants of India Society of Poona this Society cannot certainly be accused of having any leanings towards Extremist Gospels or Bolshevik doctrines. Its record of work has been and is of a character to place it beyond the reach of such suspicions. All facts appear to me to make out a case for a revision of the Bardoli settlement.

Before I conclude I wish to bring to your notice one pressing need of the Non-Brahmin Party. At present the most of the English papers are directly or indirectly controlled by the Brahmins who have been making improper use of the same by misrepresenting in season and out of season the aims and objects of our Party. To counteract this evil we require an English paper which should be the authoritative organ of our Party. I hope the Non-Brahmin leaders will take steps in that direction as early as possible. I wish also to express my appreciation of the most valuable services that the "Kaiwari" has been in the meantime rendering to the Non-Brahmin cause.

DYING PASSENGERS KILLED WITH IRON RODS

DASTARDLY DEEDS OF RELIEF TRAIN

MORE THAN 100 DIE IN BELUR TRAGEDY

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The "Statesman" in an editorial article draws attention to certain very serious allegations of a correspondent that appeared in "Forward" yesterday in connection with the recent rail disaster at Belur and urges immediate investigation in view of the unprecedented character of the allegations, one of them being that the correspondent would prove that more than 300 have died and half of them could have been saved "if the relief train had not arrived and killed the dying with iron rods". The paper emphasises that the matter is far too serious to be treated with silent contempt.—A. P.

"INDIA DOES NOT WANT HARTSHORN"

NOT SUITABLE FOR SIMON COMMISSION

WILL HE GRACEFULLY RESIGN FROM IT? ASKS "C. & M. GAZETTE"

LAHORE, July 15.

"The Civil and Military Gazette" in a leader headed "India does not want Hartshorn. Not suitable for Simon Commission," after referring to Mr. Hartshorn's public withdrawal of his statement regarding the Tatas, writes that Parliament and India do not want people with a propagandist turn of mind or with a flair for the merely sensational. "It is to be hoped that Mr. Hartshorn will do the graceful thing as he has done in withdrawing the allegations against the Tatas, and resign forthwith from the Commission. In the public interest, that body should not be handicapped by the association with it of a man who has already constituted himself judge, jury and counsel in dealing with an Indian matter and returned a verdict based on facts which he admits were no facts at all."—A. P.

NAGPUR'S SYMPATHY FOR BARDOL

NAGPUR, July 14.

A public meeting was held this evening to sympathise with the Bardoli satyagrahis and their sufferings. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said he was an eye witness and described how the satyagraha was started and carried on. He exhorted the audience to prepare and be ready for offering satyagraha under similar circumstances in this province. He appealed for funds and moral support.—A. P.

SIND HINDU CONFERENCE

HYDERABAD SIND, July 14.

Dr. Moonje, President-elect of the Sind Hindu Conference arrived here yesterday. He was taken to-day in a procession to the Conference pandal.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Tahilram, spoke against the separation of Sind and the Land Alienation Bill and dwelt on the minor problems affecting the Hindu community.—A.P.

The next session of the All-India Kshattriya Mahashabha will be held at Durbhanga (Behar) during the last week of December next. An influential Reception Committee has been formed and Maharaja Bahadur of Gidhaur has been elected Chairman of the Committee.—A.P.

Allahabad, July 14.—Mr. Muhammad Qamer Ali, advocate, and Mr. Abdul Aziz, Editor of the Urdu paper "Rohilkhand Gazette" of Bareilly, were found guilty by Justices Niamtullah and Mukherjee for contempt of court in writing and publishing respectively an article commenting on a case which was sub-judice. Their Lordships, however, accepted the apology tendered by the accused and let them off with a warning. Mr. Qamer Ali was ordered to pay costs of the Crown.—A.P.

AGE OF CONSENT

REPLIES TO COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONNAIRE

SIMLA, July 14.

In the course of a circular accompanying the questionnaire issued by the Committee on the age of consent, which has been sent to several persons in every province, the Secretary of the Committee invites replies to the questionnaire before the 15th of August and says:—

"In giving answers you will please give reasons for the same wherever necessary, as a mere negative or affirmative statement of "yes" or "no" will help the Committee very little.

"I would draw your attention to the fact that this Committee is to investigate matters only with regard to the law on the age of consent as laid down in Sections 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code, and not matters in connection with Mr. Sarda's Bill which proposes to penalise child marriages. The latter is not directly within the purview of the Committee's enquiry; nevertheless it is open to you to suggest, if you like, that remedies, both under the sections of the Penal Code as well as those suggested in Mr. Sarda's Bill or either of them, may be adopted.

"I would also point out that even if Mr. Sarda's Bill is passed (as it has emerged from the Select Committee) and marriages below the ages of 14 and 18 for girls and boys respectively are penalized, sexual connection by a husband with his wife after the latter is 13, and by a stranger with girls after fourteen, if considered undesirable from the medical point of view or otherwise is not covered by Sections 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code, as they exist now."

"To facilitate reference, the two sections of the Indian Penal Code are appended and also the corresponding schedule from the Criminal Procedure Code to show the safeguards that exist at present in trials under the said sections."—A.P.

QUESTION OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

PT. MOTILAL CONGRATULATED

S. Sardul Singh Caveeshar has sent the following telegram to Pundit Motilal Nehru, Anand Bhawan, Allahabad:—

"Hearty congratulations on unanimous decision of the question of Hindu-Muslim representation rest assured Punjab Nationalists whether Hindus, Sikhs or Muslims will whole-heartedly support."

DY. COMMISSIONER EXTENDS ORDER

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION OF TRAFFIC

JAMSHEDPUR, July 14.

The Deputy Commissioner has extended the order under Section 144 to the town section on the ground that picketers in the old town and the crowds collected by these picketers have been obstructing traffic, molesting people in their houses and causing annoyances and disturbance to public trasquility, and there are apprehensions of a serious breach of the public peace.—A. P.

PORTIA AS VICE-PRINCIPAL

LONDON, July 15.

Miss Winifred Cocks of the Girls' County School, Twickenham, who is a Barrister of the Inner Temple has been appointed Vice Principal of Queen Mary's College, Lahore, and will take up her positoin in October.—Reuter.

MR. AUSTIN HARRISON DEAD

LONDON, July 15.

The death has occurred of Mr. Austin Harrison.—Reuter's Special.

(Mr. Austen Harrison was born in 1873 was the ex-Editor of the "English Review." He was the author of "England and Germany," the "Kaiser's War," "Pandora's Hope," "Essays of To-day and Yesterday" etc).

BOMBAY'S NEW VENTURE

MOTOR CARS TO BE MANUFACTURED

COMPANY WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE CRORE FORMED

The most important announcement ever made by a motor car manufacturer in India has been released by General Motors Corporation, explaining their decision to manufacture motor cars and trucks in India. The plant is to be located in Bombay, and will manufacture motor cars and trucks, for India, Burma, Ceylon and Persia. This project of General Motors marks a new epoch in the industrial life of India.

India, with its 320 million people has gained recognition as one of the world's important motor car markets.

The new enterprise will be known as General Motors India, Limited. Factory construction plans are already underway, and it is anticipated that the new plant will commence active opperations, January first, 1929.

General Motors owns the manufacturing organisations which make the Chevrolet cars and trucks, Oldsmobile, Oakland; Pontiac; Buick; LaalSe, Cadillac, G. M. C. Trucks and Vauxhall. As an operating unit it is composed of 72 subsidiary companies, many of which are engaged in the manufacture of allied products. As an indication of its financial strength and by way of comparison, its total assets amount to over three times the capital outlay of all the Indian Railways combined. Its production of passenger cars and trucks in 1927 reached the astounding total of 1,554,557 units.

ONE CRORE CAPITAL.

The plans for the Bombay plant involve an initial fixed investment and working capital of approximately one crore of rupees. Steady employment at good wages will be afforded to many hundred citizens of India. Various supplies for the fabrication, assembly and completion of cars will be purchased locally. Such purchases will greatly augment the business of many Indian industries, thereby providing additional employment to Indian workmen.

A subsidiary of the parent Corporation General Motors India, Limited will be incorporated under the India Companies Act and will function as an independent organisation having its own board of directors. Control will be under the direction of the Managing Director, Mr. George C. Seers, with executive; financial; analysis; sales and and advertising divisions, service and parts departments; supply and production units.

A large staff of field men will maintain frequent contact with distributors and dealers. A parts depot will offer prompt and efficient parts service to owners of General Motors cars and trucks. Service specialists will build through General Motors dealers the most effective service facilities in India.

Simultaneously a branch office of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation is being established in conjunction with the Bombay manufacturing plant, affording convenient and advantageous time-payment facilities to motor car purchasers.

21 DEPARTMENTS.

The plant will maintain twenty-one separate manufacturing departments. A test truck for final testing and inspection of all cars and trucks will ensure the perfect condition of cars before delivery. The factory will have its own dining room for employees. The most up-to-date machinery and equipment will be employed and the plant will be modern throughout in every respect.

An interesting phase of the new operation is a service training school which will admit mechanics from dealers thoughout India. Practical instruction will be afforded under the supervision of competent instructors. This training course is intended to place service facilities of General Motors dealers on a higher standard than ever before.

FOR INDIA, IN INDIA.

According to Mr. G. C. Seers, Managing Director of the new organisation, "Not only will the new plant contribute the prosperity of India, but motorists of India, Burma and Ceylon will be afforded many benefits from local manufacture. We have come to the conclusion that in order to more ably serve the particular interests of Indian motorists it is necessary to build motor cars and trucks for India in India.' In every sense of the word cars will be built to conform to the standards of local requirements.

NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE

HOW GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY MEETS THEM

RISE IN REVENUE DEMAND

The Director of Information, Bombay sends the following:—

The season 1926-27 was on the whole fair. In Sind, the inundation, though late, was satisfactory and the rainfall was generally well-distributed and helpful to the crops. In Karachi, however, the cyclonic rains of September caused very serious damage, destroying many houses and much property and causing a breach in the protective bund of the river Indus. Special measures were taken to alleviate suffering and a Flood Relief Fund amounting to Rs. 25,000 was collected and spent on the organization of relief to the poor. Distress among the agricultural classes was also met by means of liberal remissions of land revenue, grants of takavi loans, and where necessary the free-grazing of cattle was permitted. Outside the flooded areas both the kharif and rabi crops were affected by visitations of locusts. In the Presidency proper the rains were generally sufficient, and especially in Gujarat where the average of the last five years was exceeded in every district. But the unseasonable character of the monsoon slightly affected the kharif yield in nearly every district except those of the Konkan which as usual did well. The almost total absence of rain in the months of October and November brought about a partial failure of the rabi crop in Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar districts. In Ahmedabad the crops were damaged to a certain extent by locusts, frost and insect pests.

DRINKING WATER.

2. The supply of water for drinking and other domestic purposes was adequate except in parts of Sholapur, East and West Khandesh, Poona, Satara and Ahmednagar districts and the Bhal tract of the Ahmedabad District. In February 1927 Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 20,000 for the improvement of the water supply in the Bhal, but Rs. 3,197 only were utilized for the excavation of two tanks in Dhandhuka Taluka before the close of the year. A further grant of Rs. 50,000 was made available for the same purpose in April 1927, and of this sum Rs. 31,501 were spent up to the end of July in the excavation of thirteen tanks in Dhandhuka Taluka and ten in Dholka Taluka.

3. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of the Panch Mahals and West Khandesh. On account of the late beginning of the monsoon in the Panch Mahals some grass had to be supplied in the first months of the season in the form of takavi and on cash payment in the Dohad Taluka, while the people of Kalol Taluka purchased a considerable quantity of grass from the depots of the Forest Department. In West Khandesh, grass was supplied from the Nawapur Forest at the concession rate of Rs. 5 per 1,000 lbs. and free grazing was permitted to all Bhil villages in the Taloda open forests.

The condition of cattle was good except in Sind where the total mortality from contagious diseases increased from 2,943 in the previous year to 4,197 in the year under report. The mortarity would have been still greater, but for the large number of timely inoculations.

SMALL-POX RAVAGES.

4. Small-pox prevailed in all the districts of the Presidency and Sind, and was particularly severe in the districts of East Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Larkana, where the total mortality was 618, 419, 555, 247 and 204 respectively. Cholera made its appearance in almost all the districts of the Central and Southern Divisions and in Larkana, Nawabshah and Sukkur districts, but the worst outbreaks occurred in Sholapur and Satara where 2,179 and 1,934 persons succumbed. The total number of deaths from plague were 1,675, 1,454 of these occurring in Satara District alone.

5. The net revenue demand in the Presidency proper rose from Rs. 382.99 lakhs in 1925-26 to Rs. 391.30 lakhs in 1926-27. Collections amounted to Rs. 390.78 lakhs in 1926-27 as against Rs. 382.55 lakhs in the previous year. Remissions and suspensions to the extent of Rs. 16.31 lakhs and Rs. 41.76 lakhs were granted as against Rs. 19.89 and Rs. 46.93 lakhs respectively in the preceding year.

In Sind Rs. 111.60 lakhs were collected out of the total demand of Rs. 112.52 lakhs, the remissions and suspensions being Rs. 5.48 lakhs and Rs. 93,000 respectively. Throughout the Presidency there was a marked increase in the number of notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code, but the figures for all the other forms of coercive processes shown only slight variations. Takavi was advanced to the extent of Rs. 28.61 lakhs as against Rs. 6.73 lakhs in the preceding year. The extraordinary increase of Rs. 21.88 lakhs is shared by all parts of the Presidency, but principally by Gujarat and Sind where large sums were liberally given to make good the losses incurred by reason of the heavy cyclonic rains.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

6. The general depression in the textile industry continued throughout the year and the ginning and pressing factories throughout the Presidency worked for a much shorter period than usual on account of the poor outturn of the cotton crop. The sea-borne trade of the Port of Karachi showed a further decline, the total volume of trade both foreign and coastal being valued at Rs. 75.43 crores as against Rs. 84.03 crores for the preceding year. The mill-strike at Barsi terminated after a month's duration on the assurance from the Manager that the wages would be restored to their former level.

7. The rates of wages both for skilled and unskilled labour remained stable except for slight variations due to local conditions. In spite of the prevailing slump in business, there was no unemployment among the labouring classes. The prices of food grains remained stationary in the Central and Southern Divisions but fell slightly in the Northern Division and Sind.

STATEMENTS OF HOLDINGS.

8. The quinquennial statements of holdings show the expected increase over the figures collected five years ago, the present number of non-agriculturists being some 10 per cent. of the total and the area held by them being 13 per cent. of the total occupied area. The figures of the different divisions vary considerably and are—

	Percentage of non-agriculturist holders.	Holdings.
Northern Division ...	17	507,000
Central Division ...	8	1,003,000
Southern Division ...	5	624,000
Bombay Suburban Division ...	42	4,000
Sind ...	14	218,000

The size of holdings varies considerably. In the Northern Division the area under 5 acres is 17 per cent., in the Central Division 6 per cent., in the Southern Division 8 per cent., in the Bombay Suburban Division 27 per cent. and in Sind 2 per cent. These figures must, however, be regarded as approximate only, since it is impossible to arrive at a completely accurate classification of agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

LAND ALIENATION.

9. In pursuance of the pledge which His Excellency the Governor gave to the Sind Mahomedans' Association in 1925, Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., was during the year under report placed on special duty with instructions to advise Government how far, in his opinion, legislation on the lines of the Punjab Land Alienation Act was desirable or possible in Sind. Mr. Covernton has since completed his enquiries and has submitted a report to Government which has now been published for the purpose of eliciting public opinion.

10. The report submitted show that the administration of the land revenue was satisfactory throughout the year and the Governor in Council is pleased to commend the work of all the officers who have helped to achieve this result.

DR. BESANT CANCELS LECTURE

MADRAS, July 14.

Private advice from London says that Dr. Besant has been obliged to cancel her forthcoming lecture at Queen's Hall on "Vision of the future" owing to indisposition caused by a severe chill.—A. P.

MADRASIS' CATHOLICITY

LIKE GERMANS THEY CANNOT BE SUPPRESSED

MR. MUDALIAR CORRECTS MISCONCEPTIONS

SIMLA, July 14.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, a prominent leader of the Justice Party, who is staying here as a member of the Age of Consent Committee was entertained on Saturday evening by the Local Madras Club. Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, the Patron of the Club described Mr. Mudaliar as the brain of the Justice Party. He said that Mr. Mudaliar was gifted with acute intellect and he was sure that in the next few years he would occupy a high official position the responsibilities of which he would discharge in a manner which would at any rate not bring him the accusation that he gave to his party what was meant for the mankind. (applause). Mr. Mudaliar, it was hoped, would go back to Madras and say to the people there that whatever their differences in the presidency up in Simla they knew no differences caste or religion and every Madrasi was discharging his duties in such a way as to bring honour to the presidency without a trace of being narrow or provincial in outlook. A few days ago a high U. P. official told Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar that Madrasis did not assimilate with the people in upper India. This charge he repelled and quoted instances in which not only had they assimilated but in some cases became the accredited representatives in the legislatures and other bodies of the people of the province of adoption, rendering excellent contribution to the national progress.

Mr. Mudaliar said that a fortnight's stay in Simla had convinced him of the necessity of correcting the misconceptions about Madrasis. He declared that Madrasis like Germans could not be suppressed. The catholicity displayed by the Madrasis in Simla would go far towards revolutionising his ideas and pave the way for large-heartedness which Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar had predicted would be his share. If ever he rose to the position predicted by Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar there would be nothing wanting in him to give his best not merely for the party or the community but for the country as a whole. (Applause).—A. P.

NO CONFIDENCE IN DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY

RANGOON CHAMBER AND PORT TRUST ENQUIRY

RANGOON, July 14.

With regard to the situation arising out of the High Court Judgments in the Port Trust defamation cases and the Port Commissioners' decision to hold a formal enquiry by a committee consisting of five Port Commissioners including the chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary, Burma Govednment stating that their committee feel that a departmental committee consisting of Port Commissioners would not command public confidence which had been shaken in consequence of the judgment in those cases. Therefore they urge the appointment of a Special Committee of enquiry consisting of officials and non-officials entirely unconnected with the Port Trust. The Committee also urge that Government should notify that full protection against legal or other proceedings would be afforded to persons tendering evidence before that committee. The Chamber hope that Government would kindly see their way to accept the suggestions made as they feel it to be the only way of restoring public confidence in the administration of public and other departments in the province.—A. P.

RAILWAY FINANCE COMMITTEE

FAR-REACHING PROPOSALS TO BE DISCUSSED

CALCUTTA, July 14.

"The Statesman" understands that far-reaching proposals will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Standing Finance Committee on Railways of the Legislative Assembly, to be held at Calcutta on July 19th and 20th. After disposing of the rolling stock programmes of the different railways in India, the Committee will be asked to sanction the proposal for the transfer of local traffic accounts of the East Indian Railway to the clearing accounts office, Delhi on the lines of the Dickinson Report on re-organisation of railway accounts. The proposal involves the reduction of 583 posts in the subordinate establishments of the office of the Chief Accounts Officer and Agent, E. I. Railway and the creation of 532 posts in the Delhi clearing office. It is estimated that a saving of nearly two lakhs of rupees per annum will be effected under the new system. Measures will be taken, it is understood with a view to reducing to the lowest possible limit the hardships to the employees whose posts in the Calcutta office will be affected.—A.P.

A FASHIONABLE BENGALEE WEDDING

A Bengali wedding, perhaps for the first time, was celebrated in Bombay last Saturday, when Miss Pramila Chatterjee, a daughter of Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, J.P., was married to Mr. Nalin S. Sen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway. The ceremony took place at Hasmat Mahal, Chowpaty, and was performed by local Pundits. The building was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting and foliage and was crowded with cosmopolitan guests, including several distinguished people.

The bride looked very charming and pretty and wore a lovely gold embroidered silk 'saree'. The bridegrooms was dressed in national attire. The presents were numerous, which included a wealth of silver gifts and several very useful cheques (one from the bride's uncle, Sir Atul Chatterjee, in London) and testified to the popularity of the couple.

The marriage was celebrated with high festivity. The glorious weather added to the beauty of the occasion.

PUNITIVE MEASURES IN SOFTA

26 PERSONS ARRESTED

Ramananda Sanyasi wires from Delhi:—

"In the village Softa (Gurgaon) on 30th May last, as the result of official bungling the police opened fire on a innocent Hindu crowd which resulted in 15 deaths and 45 wounded, out of which some have been disabled for life. Before the judicial enquiry made by the Government immediately after the tragedy, official as well as non-official evidence clearly exploded the official story of the crowd aggressiveness; but notwithstanding this a whitewashing report has been issued absolving the Superintendent of Police and others responsible from all blame. Instead of compensating the families of the dead and wounded, punitive measures have been started by the Punjab Government. Twenty-six men have already been arrested. The Hindu Relief Committee in its meeting of 10th July has at present appealed for Rs. 10,000 to defend the accused and render immediately some relief to the dependents of the dead and wounded. I trust this small sum will be immediately forthcoming to vindicate the cause of justice. All remittances be kindly sent either to the Punjab National Bank Ltd. (Delhi Branch), on account of the Hindu Relief Committee, Ballabhgarh, or to me."

Fiery ECZEMA

Pimples, Rashes & Sores

Eczema starts in tiny mattery pimples, which itch and burn terribly when they burst. Scratching makes the swollen surfaces sore and inflamed and spreads disease.

To free the tissues of poison and corruption and quickly soothe pain and irritation, gently anoint your skin with Zam-Buk. This rennet curative balm gets to the roots of chronic trouble. It draws out poison and pus, kills disease germs, and grows fine healthy skin.

Zam-Buk derives its wonderful healing and disease-dispelling power from certain rare herbal essences. It is guaranteed free from all animal fat. Re. One or Rs. 2-4 box.

I.Z. 1093.

Zam-Buk

THE WONDERFUL SKIN CURE.

INDIA'S MISSION IN THE WORLD

(Continued from page 6.)

vived as they were, this essential principle should be followed by us as best suitable to the genius of the Indian people and new and progressive forms evolved according to the requirements of the time.

ITS DEFECTS.

But the Indian system also was not perfect, it only minimised some of the evils of individualistic democracy as well as of thoroughgoing communism. The defects were there: individuals were subordinated to the community, the growth of the communes was hampered by the State control, on the other hand the self-assertion of the communes tended to disintegrate the State organisation. The Indians themselves did not regard their social and political organisation as ultimate; these were the intermediate stages through which the people were to be led gradually to a spiritualised society where only the ideals of freedom and equality could be realised in perfection. Thinkers in Europe also are realising more and more that none of the current theories are satisfactory and that a new principle must be found out as the basis of social organisation. Thus lecturing on Democracy, Mr. H. G. Wells recently observed: "The main expression of the conflicts between synthesis and analysis in the democratic age has been the struggle for and against socialism. The final practical objection to socialism, partial or general, is that politicians and elected persons are not good enough for the job of controlling the general economic life. In my opinion democracy is entering on a phase of revision in which Parliaments and Parliamentary bodies and political life as we know them will disappear." Mr. Wells suggested that the process of dissolution was at an end and that mankind was challenged by the need for reorganisation and reorientation. But on what lines? We are perfectly sure that the salvation of humanity will not come through a mere change in the machinery of the State or a reorganisation of the means and methods of production and distribution of wealth.

THE ONE CHANGE NEEDED.

The nature of man must change before the problems of humanity can be solved satisfactorily. "The one safety for man lies in learning to live from within outward, not depending on institutions and machinery to perfect him, but out of his growing inner perfection availing to shape a more perfect form and frame of life." Count Tolstoy wrote in a letter to Bernard Shaw: "I am particularly pleased by your attitude toward civilisation and progress and the very true reflection that however long the one and the other may continue, they cannot improve the State of mankind unless men themselves alter." Therein lies the clue. As long as man will be allowed to go his own way, and as long as he will take desire to be the law of his being, no amount of change in the machinery of the State and the outer organisation of society will be able to bring about any real improvement in the affairs of men. Liberty and equality based upon free brotherhood in a free community—that is the true ideal. Every individual will be allowed to go his own way, and as every one will regard others as brothers there will be no conflict, no clash. All will freely co-operate for the good of all. But how is this brotherhood to be realised? In actual life we find that even brothers born of the same parents do not agree, it has indeed become a proverb that brothers part. And unity on the basis of self interest does not take us very far; as there is no limit to egoism and desire, the interests of different people are bound to clash with each other unless they are controlled by some external force. Thus as long as egoism and desire are the basic principle of life order can be introduced into society only by providing checks by external force which again is bound to limit the liberty of the people. The only way out of this vicious circle is to find the basis of our life in the real self which is our true self and is higher than our ego and in which we are essentially one with all and with God. When people will realise that all beings are one in the spirit, but are different only in their nature, that through the nature and personality of every individual the one Divine Being is manifesting himself in infinitely diverse ways in the world, when people will cease to live in the lower nature of egoism and conflict but find their true life in their higher nature, the essence of which is peace and harmony, light and joy, only then a perfect state of Society will be evolved." Thus the ultimate solution of all our social and political problems must come through religion—religion true and spiritual. It is not possible to discuss here all the implications of a Society based on the spiritual principle. "It is enough to say that a spiritual human Society would start from god try to realise three essential truths of existence which all Nature seems to be an attempt to hide by their opposites and which therefore are as yet for the mass of mankind only words and dreams. God, freedom, and Unity. Three things which are one, for you cannot realise freedom and unity unless you realise God, you cannot possess freedom and unity unless you possess God. The freedom and Unity which otherwise go by that name, are simply attempts of our subjection and our division to get away from themselves by shutting their eyes while they turn somersaults around their own centre. When man is able to see God and to possess him then he will know real freedom and arrive at real Unity, never otherwise. And God is only waiting to be known, while man is seeking for him everywhere and creating images of him, but all the while finding and creating only images of his own ego. When this ego pivot is abandoned and this ego hunt ceases, then man gets his first real chance of achieving spirituality."

SOCIAL LIFE ON SPIRITUAL BASIS.

It may be said that this is the old, old talk of religion but up to this time religion has acted rather in the opposite direction. If religion has not been able to realise the ideal of a Kingdom of Heaven, of the brotherhood of men after attempts of centuries what hope is there that it will be able to do so in the future? The simple answer is that though religion, held up the ideal of a spiritualised Society long ago, in practice nowhere the attempt has yet been made to organise social life on a spiritual basis; what happened in the past way that only a few individuals sought some rest of a spiritual life; the only use that Society made of religion was to get the sanction and support of religion for the mass of rules and injunctions it wanted to impose upon the people. Society itself never took the discovery of the soul as the law of its own being or the means of terrestrial perfection. Individuals who aspired to spiritual life often found social life incompatible with their aspirations and had to retire to caves or forests, and wait for the fulfilment of their aspirations in some place higher than the earth. Thus what was evolved in the past was only a socio-religion machinery of collective life but never a spiritual order for the general life of man. And this was not possible as man could not suddenly be made to approach the spirit and live in it but ordinarily had to be prepared through various stages and various experiences before he could find his goal in a spiritual order of Society. All the successes and failures, all the progressions and retrogressions in Society have made men what they are and only now the time has come and the conditions are ready for making some sort of an attempt to organise Society on the spiritual basis. "Man can never get out of the futile circle the race is always treading until he has raised himself on to the new foundation."

It is the mission of India to make this great victory for the world. The ideal of a spiritualised Society, of a kingdom of heaven on earth is nothing new. But the precise nature of the spiritual power that would uplift human society and the conditions of its effective working were not known. It is for the Indians to show how that power of the spiritual consciousness can be actually brought down, mobilised, organised, turned upon life. The conditions are favourable here, spiritualism is embedded in the race and there is every likelihood that India will be the starting point. But if India neglects this opportunity, if she loses hold of her true mission in the fatal pursuit of alien ideals, 'paradharma', India's chance will be lost and some other country may take it up and lead humanity to the spiritual goal to which it is destined. But it is our ambition that the Truth will be brought down by us and we shall be the starting point of a divine humanity on earth.

(Concluded).

BARDOLI-"A TEST CASE" FOR INDIA

(Continued from page 7.)

official inquiry, but only to point out that their original demand has been wonderfully moderate. And I honestly think that far from Government suffering in their prestige by granting this demand, they would have only earned credit for graciousness which is always so becoming to Majesty.

THE REAL NEED FOR INQUIRY.

Well I need not, I think, here go into the procedure prescribed under the rules of the Land Revenue Code for making a revisional Settlement. You are probably aware of that. I refer to the rules here because they are the only restraint upon the Government and the only guidance to the settlement officer, in determining assessments in settlements. As the late Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutta has pointed out however "The weak point in the Bombay Revenue system is the same as in the Madras system. The conditions of enhancement at each recurring settlement have not been defined. The cultivator does not know on what grounds the State will claim an increase at the next settlement. The security which is given to the cultivator of Bengal and Northern India is denied to the cultivator of Madras and Bombay. The former knows and can reckon beforehand on what grounds his landlord can claim an increase of rent, the latter does not know and cannot reckon beforehand on what definite grounds will the Settlement Officer increase assessment at the next settlement. Definiteness and certainty as to his liabilities encourages the Bengal cultivator, while indefiniteness and uncertainty in the State demand paralyse the agriculturist in Bombay and Madras." In 1883 Lord Ripon endeavoured to remove this uncertainty, but his proposal was rejected by the Secretary of State. In 1900 certain retired officials themselves came forward with a memorial to the State Secretary, containing a request that the conditions of enhancement should be revised. But Lord Curzon declined to give the Bombay cultivator this security. In 1901, by him. This I suppose is also the reafar from giving the Bombay cultivavator this security, an attempt was made by the Bombay Government to deprive the peasant of the proprietory and heritable rights which attach to every holding since the entertainment of the Survey Settlement. That attempt though persisted in miserably failed in its concrete results. In 1919, attention was once more drawn to the defect in the Bombay Land Revenue system on the occasion of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, and as a result of the deliberations we have a bill now being introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council called the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill. I take it you all know its provisions, and I refer to this bill only to say that apart from the rental value of land being a false basis for revisional settlement, it does not even remove the element of uncertainty referred to by the critics of the Lad Revenue policy from the time of Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutta. And I so much stress this element of uncertainty, because I believe that inquiry into the process of settlement at one or two stages is the only possible and effective safeguard against the settlement being inequitable on whatever principles it may be based.

The element of uncertainty in the process and method of revisional settlement has been amply manifested in the present case of Bardoli. All the officers concerned in this, from bottom to top, were agreed that the assessment must be enhanced. But curiously enough they have all differed from one another, as to the grounds on which enhancement should be based. The Settlement Commissioners tears to tatters the original report of the Settlement Officer Mr. Jayakar. The Revenue Commissioner does not exactly agree with the Survey Comissioner. And Government in the plentitude of their wisdom simply hold silence and do not at all discuss the grounds of their final decision. Apparently, Government thought that their one act of reduction in the proposel enhancement, would be considered to possess grace enough to cover any multitude of sins of omission on their part. But the unsophisticated may ask the question, whether, even for reducing the enhancement from 33 to 20 or from 25 to 20, some logical grounds have necessarily to be adduced, as for enhancing it above the original assessment even by one per cent. And if there is to be no logical reason for fixing a revenue demand in a revisional settlement, where is the fun, may I not ask, in maintaining this prolonged and costly process of making settlements and writing reports about them? If Government are not to be responsible to argue anything with the cultivator, why should Government not apply the simple rule of the thumb and fix its own demand, as the inspiration of self-interest may distate for the moment? Within the maximum limits prescribed, any scale of assessment would be as justifiable as any other. The measure of harshness or generosity may be safely left to vary with the foot of each Settlement Commissioner, and the peasant will know that, in the matter of settlements, he has only got one more deity to propitiate along with so many others in the pantheon that he worships, the benevolent or wicked, according to their nature. He will be content to accept the figure of assessment applied to his own case, with that same spirit of sportful enterprise with which he would read the result of the lottery for which he might have bought a ticket. My point is that, as it is at present, the operation of the so-called scientific revisional settlement is a farce, and its result a most puzzling uncertainty. Perhaps the Government expected that the Bardoli peasant would be satisied and pleased if they told him, that in their hands, he has been dealt with very lightly, as he has been let off with a 20 per cent. enhancement, whereas in the hands of the terrible Survey Commissioner, they would have had to submit to an increase of 33 per cent. But this juglery of comparative statistics cannot deceive the peasant when he thinks even the 20 per cent. is excessive, and he is determined to know the reason for fixing up the figure of enhancement even at that. On our side, we have a proverbial illustration of the moneylender, who in making his calculation of interest, says to the debtor, "Here is three into four equal to thirteen and with plus three, it should make eighteen. But I am inclined to be lenient to you, and I make a voluntary deduction of two. That makes 16 and then with the gusto of flashing generosity, he says "Pay up 16, and let us be done with it." Whereas pure arithmetic would make it only 15 instead of 16. All this becomes pertinent, when the point of a demand for inquiry is taken into consideration and properly stressed, as I wish to stress it here.

THE FARCE OF A SETTLEMENT.

We are all aware of the grounds which are ordinarily supposed to be logical grounds for enhancing the assessment. As for example, (1) the state of comunications, (2) proximity of markets, (3) the trend of prices, (4) general economic conditions and history of the tract, (5) results of crop expperiments, (6) land prices and (7) rental values etc. But it is not enough that these grounds should be so adverted to by the Settlement Officer, that he should have said something under each head but whatever he likes. The point is that on most of these grounds, there will always be something to be said also on the side of the people, as the Settlement Officer will say on the side of Government. And that raises a definite issue in each case, which should be tried not perhaps exactly as in a judicial court, but at least in an earnest conversation or discussion or argument between the Settlement Officer or Government on one side and the friends or advocates of those who have to submit to the revisional settlement on the other. It is for this reason that the primary Settlement Officer has, even according to the official method, personally to visit a certain number of villages to be settled son why the settlement rules make it necessary for the Government to issue regular notices of the introduction of the revised scale which Government ultimately approves of. Now in this case of Bardoli the primary Settlement Officer, it is definitely alleged, did not do his duty of personal inquiry in the vllages. And as for the notices issued after the issue of the G. R. on the Bardoli settlements, no regular hearing was given to the applicants who had sent in their written protests. Is it unreasonable to expect that, when men like Rao Bahalur Bhimbhai Naik lodge definite well-reasoned and statistical protests based on personal inquiries, Government should have had the courtesy to direct the Revenue Member or some other responsible official to give R. B. Naik an adequate personal hearing? But Government have all along been habituated to treat the whole settlement business as a farce, and no wonder, therefore; that they did not attach the slightest importance to any inquiry. Government did not evidently do what would happen ordinarily even in the case of a private landowner and his tenant. In such a case if the old rentnote is finished and the landlord wishes to increase the rent the tenant is sure to have a personal audience of his landlord if asked for. He will get an opportunity to personally demand reasons for enhancement and to put forward his own pleas against such [illegible] enhancement, and the two would ultimately come to some agreement But the Government only betrays the lack of human element and preponderance of the wooden element in it, when it disposes of such an important matter as the settlement of a whole Taluka for another thirty years, with all the mistakes and the iniquities it may be capable of simply by reference to the written petitions. The official slogan of careful perusal and anxious consideration, we are all now too familiar with. And unfortunately we know the real nature and value of an ex-cathedral inquiry or deliberation. The petition papers probably rest undisturbed in the dirt and darkness of an unswept pigeon-hole till their turn of disposal arises, and the authority squares it up with his official conscience, if he signs the usual reply (for he himself never writes it, I suppose) that the petitions disclose no grounds for altering the decision already arrived at. Now I put it to Government in all earnestness, whether all this really is such a trumpery matter. And if they have in this case treated it like that, with what face can they blame the Bardoli peasant for turning round, as even the trodden worm turns round, and saying "I am not going to pay this enhanced assessment, come what may."

AN APPEAL TO OUR OWN.

I would like to put it to Government also in another way. They expect the subjects to respect official righteous indignation; and their administration, we know, is always a long record of outburst of such indignation. They have so many corns to their feet that hardly a moment passes when somebody does not tread on them. But may they not condescend to respect one solitary outburst of righteous indignation which has come upon the Bardoli peasantry, in the honest belief that they have been over-assessed in the revisional settlement? We are all aware that, apart from the petition lodged by R. B. Bhimbhai Naik and apart from the continuous agitation in the press since the Bardoli Settlement G. R. was, published, Vallabhbhai Patel had written a personal letter to His Excellency the Governor, requesting him to take up the matter in his own hand. My point is that Government cannot pretend or complain that the Bardoli agitation came upon them as a surprise and overwhelmed them before they had time to put matters right. But apparently, they treated it not as a matter of notice or caution but as one of zid or prestige. Here I would like also to remark that people have felt a great disappointment and mortification over the fact that the presence of five eminent Indians in the Governor's Cabinet could not prove an efficient guarantee against what has so regrettably happened. I can understand the value of official discipline, and I do not wonder that His Excellency the Governor took the fullest advantage of the situation by declaring from the house-tops, that his Cabinet of Executive Councillors and Ministers were unanimous in supporting the official action taken in Bardoli. But I also know the value of public opinion, and, therefore, I wonder that public opinion should have been so weak in this country, that five such eminent Indians should have the courage to flout that opinion in such a manner, and to be participants, willing or unwilling, in measures of repression which cannot reflect any credit upon their intelligence, much less upon their patriotism. Their conduct on the present occasin only emphasises and strengthens the indiscriminate doctrine of the thoroughgoing Non-co-operator and the whole-hogger, that there could be no co-opration with the Government in any shape or form, for the public only stands to reap the losses and not the gains of association of Indians with Europeans in matters of responsible administration. It would be regarded as a culpable weakness on their part, if they could not influence the Government enough to accede to the reasonable demand for an inquiry in the Bardoli settlement. On the other hand, if they even at this late hour find out an honourable solution for the Bardoli problem, they would be only vindicating the principles, in pursuance of which, and not as a matter of personal profit or ambition, they have accepted these offices under Government.

A WORD TO GOVERNMENT.

To the Government also, I would say one last word, and that is this: Let them not make a fetish of prestige. This is not the first time that they have been called upon to show that they can be generous as they are strong; and in a few cases, they too have disclosed their susceptibility to counsels of wisdom. Their land Revenue would not be in peril, even if they grant the inquiry On the other hand have they profited by the struggle so far? If half at least of what the "Times'" correspondent has written about the stalemate being reached in Bardoli and the whole Taluka being in the grip of Vallabhbhai Patel be true, it would of course be a matter for self-satisfaction in all this troubles to the public; while on the other hand, it certainly does not prove the gratification of prestige of the Government so far. It is profitless to forecast what Government can do in future with their Police and Military. We can all assure the Government that this is not meant to be a political struggle. It is simply a protest, thought of course a very earnest and sincere protest, against certain methods of Government about making settlements. Let them, therefore, take this rare manifestation of the peasants' mind with all the sportsmanship and the grace they can command.

I would remind the Government of the Kaira case of 1917-18. A perusal by you of the dissenting minute of Sir Shankaran Nair to the Government of India's despatch of 5th March 1919 would prove most interesting reading. In that minute Sir Sankaran has depicted the failure of constitutional agitation even in revenue matters with such vividness that the Bardoli affair before our eyes seems an exact repetition of the non-payment of assessment movement in Kaira 11 years ago. Sir Sankaran concludes his note with the observation, "if this was the case under Lord Willingdon, we can imagine what might be the situation under 'less sympathetic rulers.'" Now comparisons are odious and yet in the opinion of some people Sir Leslie Wilson is even a more popular Governor than Lord Willingdon. But under him are happening, before our eyes, things which Sir Shankaran asks us to imagine might happen under a Governor less liberal than Lord Willingdon. But we know the reason why. Even the Governor is a puppet in the hands of civilians where official prestige is concerned. The Bardoli peasant may be said therefore to be doing a good turn to the present and future Governors by undertaking a struggle which may result in their emancipation from the thraldom of prestige

Well, if neither the counsels of wisdom nor of patriotism are to prevail, if the rigidity and pressure of the civilian steel frame must triumph over all the eminent Indians in the Governor's Cabinet, and the generous instincts of even His Excellency the Governor, there is nothing else left for the public, than to ask the Bardoli peasant to go ahead, and to gird up their own loins, to give him all the assistance at their command in this righteous struggle. And the public can do so, in my opinion, with an absolutely clean conscience. As I have said before, the Bardoli dispute has the representative character of a test case. What has happened in Bardoli, I mean refusal by Government to make proper inquiries in enhanced assessment, has already happened in so many other cases. There is the agitation going on in Colaba District for the last two years. There is the case of the Dasgad Taluka which is now coming to the front, and there may be others also in course of time. And if the Bardoli peasant fails in his struggle, it would be a humiliation not for him alone, but for the whole peasant class, and also the leaders of public opinion, throughout the province. I need not bear any formal testimony to the great stake the Bardoli peasant has put forward in the struggle, and the enormous sacrifice, for which he shows himself prepared. And I would conclude with only expressing my hope and offering my prayer, that courage will be vouchsafed to him from above, to see it through.

POLICE REPORTERS IN LABOUR MEETINGS

RAILWAY UNION'S REPLY

It may be remembered that on the 4th of July 1928 at a meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workers presided over by Mr. Jhabwalla police reporters were asked to withdraw. In this connection the police Commissioner sent the following letter to Mr. Jhabwalla:—

"Dear Sir,—It has been reported to me that at the meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Union yesterday at Damodar Thakersay Hall you desired the police reporters to retire from the meeting. I think your committee will probably agree with me that it is desirable in your interests and in the public interests that Government, who are interested in all classes of labour disputes should have accurate information of Tour proceedings and I shall be much obliged therefore if you will kindly provide for the police reporters the usual facilities accorded to press reporters.—Yours etc.

An urgent managing Committee meeting was held on the 7th instant (Saturday last) to consider the above letter and the following resolution passed unanimously has been communicated to the Commissioner of police.

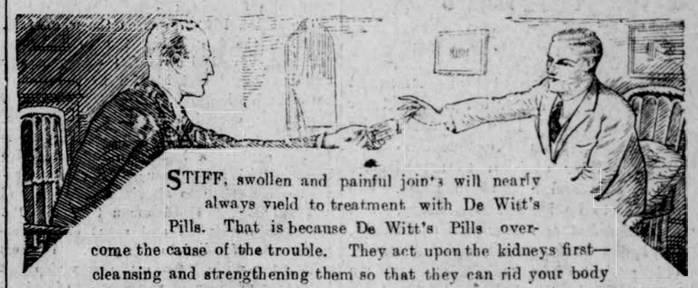
The resolution is as follows:—"That the Commissoner of Police be informed that whereas the Union's meetings are exclusively intended for the members and whereas private business only is transacted at such meetings this committee is of opinion that no good purpose can be served by the police reporters being allowed to be present at such meetings. It is the experience of this Committee that such police reporting has not done any good to the workers in labour disputes as has happened in the case of the mill strike recently. This Committee is further of opinion that before imposing such police reporting on worker's meetings steps should be taken to do the same to the capitalists' meetings."

LANCE CORPORAL WINS KING'S PRIZE

LONDON, July 14.

At Bisley, the King's Prize has been won by Lance Corporal Hale, late of the King Edward School with a score of 285.—Reuter's Service.

THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE
Painful Joints



STIFF, swollen and painful joints will nearly always yield to treatment with De Witt's Pills. That is because De Witt's Pills overcome the cause of the trouble. They act upon the kidneys first—cleansing and strengthening them so that they can rid your body of harmful uric acid. Once you get rid of this harmful uric acid you will be surprised at the rapid improvement in your health. You will be freed from pain. Swollen joints will resume normal shape and size, and you will feel brighter, stronger and better in every way.

Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills so there is nothing to prevent you getting a box at once.

De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PILLS
SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE

See That You Get this Package—None Other is Genuine
Guaranteed Free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs or Narcotics
Made and Packed by Patent Machinery Never Touched By Hand

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

Amrutanjan
PAIN BALM
IS UN-RIVALLED AND UN-EQUALLED in the cure of
Headache, Cold, Rheumatism and other bodily Aches & Pains.
(Regd.)
Bombay. Amrutanjan Depots. Madras.

Two preparations to give you beauty

Icilma Cream is a perfect skin tonic, a protection against the weather, and is stimulating and invigorating to the pores, leaving the complexion cool and youthful. Icilma Face Powder gives a delicate bloom, clings perfectly and *does not clog the pores.*

VANISHING CREAM
The Tonic properties of Icilma Cream are gained from the Natural Spring water from Northern Africa. And the special process by which this Cream is made, giving it lightness and perfect purity, takes nine times as long as the preparation of an ordinary heavy cream. Two perfumes, Bouquet and Magnolia.

FACE POWDER
The adherent qualities of Icilma Face Powder are due to strict care in the selection of materials and a special process of sifting which gives it a wonderful fineness. Perfumed with the exquisite Icilma Bouquet and packed in a card box of great beauty. Two shades, Naturelle and Creme.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER
For the nightly cleansing of the pores, and for massage, use *Icilma Cold Cream*, the most luxurious skin food in the world. Made from the purest ingredients and delicately perfumed with moss rose.

Glorious White Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

8-18-E

Meet the demands of modern life

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO. LTD SLOUGH, BUCKS. ENG.

YOUR store of vital energy has many calls upon it, but the joy of life is yours if you build up brain and muscle with the full-cream milk and malted barley and wheat of Horlick's Malted Milk.

Take a cup of Horlick's when the strain of modern life leaves you weary; take it in the morning to give you strength for the day, and at night to bring you restful sleep.

Remember, there is boundless energy for you in

HORLICKS THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

YOU can't cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only three morning newspapers.....and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them. These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods a field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

SADHU HIRANAND

PATRIOT SAINT OF SIND.

(By T. L. VASWANI).

Sunday the 15th July is sacred to the memory of Hiranand,—a patriot saint of Sind. He died young. He is more alive to-day in Sind than he was six and thirty years ago when he dwelt among us in flesh. He has a message to-day for the nation's youth. Carlyle and Emerson were two of those who greatly influenced Hiranand. Of them two a significant little story is told. One day they went out for a walk and returned,—without either speaking a word to the other. Both believed in the value of silence. Carlyles volumes are filled with the "Gospel of Silence". Carlyle called attention of a noisy, power-intoxicated age to the "Empire of Silence". Emerson was a sage, a seer, a 'rishi'. Out of the depths of silence he brought pearls of wisdom. They fill his pages. Hiranand was a lover of silence. Not words, not show but silent service was his aspiration. He said:—"I ask not for wealth nor fame. I ask for strength to serve the poor and sick." This strength to serve is born in silence.

Thirty years and more have passed since he died in distant Bankipore. I was a school-boy then. I stood on the threshold of my house as a class friend came up to me, and gave the mournful news—Hiranand is no more. It was difficult to believe the news was true. It was difficult to suppress emotions. Could Hiranand die? I remember what feelings moved us whenever we saw him. A hush of holy awe would fall upon us. He inspired love and reverence. The secret of his charm lay in no external circumstances, not his a life of events and incidents and adventures such as may strike the imagination. He was not a politician, though he attended as a delegate the Second National Congress; and, at one time, he felt an impulse to move out to villages in Sind as a political missionary. In one of his letterts he wrote in touching terms that "the country was in sore need of workers and patwots". Hiranand was a patriot without being a politician. His the charm of character; his the beauty of the soul; his the greatness of simple life.

Born in Hyderabad in 1862, he went to Calcutta for higher education. Soon after passing the degree examination he returned to Hyerabad. He came back from Bengal to Sind with a serious purpose. He had ideas to communicate; he had a work to do. He started the "Academy"; he started a Vernacular monthly, the "Saraswati". His winning presence, his love for the student community, his life as pure as it was persuasive, had their effect on the young. A gentleman asked his son not to read the "Saraswati", because forsooth, the "Saraswati" advocated social reform! The boy would not listen to his father; and the angry father exclaimed: "You have made Hiranand your God!"

SIMPLICITY HIS SHEET ANCHOR.

Simplicity is the first tthing I have learnt to associate with his life. He travelled by third class. He was happy to takes the course Jwari bread (jwarjo dhodho''), and sleep on a mat dispensing even with the use of a pillow. And it is well to remember that his father was "Mukhi" (president) of the Amil Panchayat in Hyderabad. The truly simple are humble. Hiranand's humility shone through his eyes and illumined his daily life. His Calcutta friends relate the story of how one day he, then a student at the Government Presidency College, Calcutta, went to his class-room with bare-feet and in the dress of an ascetic! When he returned to Sind he found that the educated despised the "dhoti". Hiranand put on the "dhoti".

He died at the age of 30! He worked in Sind, for only a few years. They were years of tremendous activity. He started the Union Academy, it became the centre of new education in Sind. He wished to have bands of youngmen true to the Brahmacharya ideal. He organised a Band of Hope and opened an anti-liquor campaign at Hyderabad. Great was the opposition provoked by his "Band of Hope" in those days. Drink was regarded as a fashion of the day! Some of us took the temperance pledge. One of my class friends who took the same pledge when offered by his father a glass of drink declined to accept it and was slapped by his father! It was "disgraceful" "not to drink"! The singers of the Band of Hope moved from street to street. They were insulted, abused stoned-at. Hiranand had his share of the hot curses heaped upon the heads of pioneers. He bore it all cheerfully. The path of service is not strewn with roses.

Then came the closing, crowning act of his life. Cholera broke out in 1892. Hiranand worked night and dya to heal the poor and sick. Himself the nurse, himself the doctor, Hiranand served as few before him had done in Sind. He was accessible even at midnight. Returning one day 2 a.m. he sat down to eat a little. Immediately, he received a call to attend to a patient. Hiranand rose at once; he was asked to finish Hiranand must not wait a minute; might not a minute settle the issues of life and death for the patient! Hiranand was fond of that beautiful poem of Tennyson, "Charge of the Light Brigade". And I remember with what emotion he recited the lines:—

Their's not to reason why
Their's to do and die!

LIVING THOUGH DEAD.

He died on the 14th of July. It is to me a day of communion with the soul of Hiranand. The day brings with it the thought not of death but of life. Hiranand lives. Has he not exalted Sind? Has he not opened a new chapter in the history of Sind? Has he not enriched our life? In the Leper Asylum, the Orphanages, and plague hospitals, the reform associations and seva mandalis of Sind, the idea of Hiranand is at work.

His religion was not a sect. He had reverence for all religions. Is God the God alone of Hindus or Muslims or Parsis or Christians. In these days of communal discord it is good to remind ourselves of remind of Hiranand's ideal. I wish to worship God in all religions. Sectarianism or fanaticism is a sin against the spirit who is immanent in all religions, all races. Religions are paths they all meet at the summit: the summit is God. In serving Him all realise unity. And to serve Him is to serve man. Religion is not a creed. Religion is worship of the God in Man. Religion is service of the poor and lowly. God's forms are they,—His broken fragments. Hiranand realised that the test of religion was the two-fold test of sincerity and service; he spent life in serving others.

Creeds will continue to breed quarrels. God grant us strength to see the truth that religion is life! And may we learn to worship Him in the poor, the helpless and the weak, no matter what their caste or creeds.

Hiranand's thoughts were centred in the young. And if youngmen will study his life, they will find much in it to help them, in the reconstruction of Indian life. Worship the ideal with sacrifice—this, I regard, as the largest lesson of Hiranand's life. In the measure we of Sind learn anew this lesson, may Sind have her share in shaping the new life of the nation. India needs Sind. And the idealism of men like Hiranand who have lived upon the higher plane, is the hope

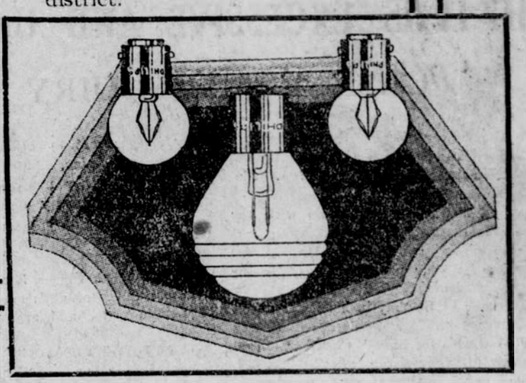
USE PHILIPS AUTO CAR LAMPS :

THESE are dependable, powerful in light, non-dazzling and suitable for MOTOR CAR of any make and socket.
PHILIPS Automobile and Household Lamps are sold by all dealers in Electrical Goods and from all motor accessories dealers in your district.

Complete Catalogue and Literature can be had on application from the

Sole Agents :—

Precious Electric Co.,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



PORTLAND CEMENT

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

USE IT and SAVE MONEY

"Ganapati"

BRAND.

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents, Bombay House, Fort, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

A COMPLETE LINE OF SIX CYLINDER MOTOR CARS by DODGE BROTHERS

The Senior—The Victory—The Standard

The world expected sensational developments when Dodge Brothers entered the six-cylinder field, but these three cars surpass all expectations.

Distinctly superior to any car in their respective price classes, they register the highest point to which value can be attained.

The luxurious Senior—the original and brilliant Victory—and now the Standard, with its amazing performance and low price—are achievements without parallel in motor car history.

Sole Agents :—
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LIMITED.
16, New Queen's Road, - - - - - - - BOMBAY
Branches:—LAHORE, KARACHI, NAGPUR, DUZDAB.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE
JUPITER
General Insurance Co.
is growing in to a
healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

It rests on the
people of India to
make the
JUPITER
INSURANCE Co.
Strong Institution.

BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 16 1928

BARDOLI REVENUE ASSESSMENT

WHY IT IS EXCESSIVE AND UNJUST

CASE FOR ENQUIRY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I enclose herewith a copy of my representation submitted to the Hon. the Revenue Member of the Government of Bombay on 20-5-27 in connection with the Revision Settlements of the Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas of the Surat District for publication in your paper. This is the the representation referred to by H. E. the Governor of Bombay in his letter dated 1-6-28 addressed to Mr. Mody, the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and published in your issue of 25-6-28. I may here point out that my representation was based only on Mr. Jayakar's report, as the remarks of the Collector and proposals of the Settlement Commissioner Mr. Anderson were not then supplied to me. —Yours, etc.

BHIMBHAI NAIK.
Sagarampura,
Surat, 20th May, 1927.

From
Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchhodji Naik,
M.L.C., Surat.

To
The Hon'ble the Revenue Member,
Government of Bombay, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to the deputation of the agriculturists of Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas who waited on you on 29-3-1927 in connection with the proposed Revision Settlement of these two talukas, I have the honour to represent to you in writing the case of the deputation with such details as are relevant to the subject and to request you that before the proposed revision is given effect to, the following points may be carefully and sympathetically considered. I may be permitted to mention that there is a strong feeling on this point among the agriculturists of these talukas and as their representative I feel bound to press this point on the notice of Government in the hope that they will give due consideration to this most important matter.

I propose to take up the reports of the Assistant Settlement Officer and criticise them from various stand points. References given below are to the paragraphs of the Bardoli report.

PARA 6 to 9:—The Assistant Settlement Officer in his report has, it seems laid stress on the facility of communications which really does not exist and therefore regrouping and enhancement on the ground of good roads is, in my opinion, not justifiable. Communications are not satisfactory on account of rivers being unfordable for about seven months in the year. A centre like Buhari has to carry its products to Navsari (Baroda State) about 25 miles, rather than to Madhi in Bardoli taluka which is about 15 miles. Moreover communication is not at all possible in monsoon and difficult at other times on account of the nature of the soil. and for absence of good roads; some of them e.g. Bardoli to Kadod and Bardoli to Valod are in a miserably bad condition which are in some parts worse than cart tracks. Bardoli Kadod road is nearly in the same condition as it was in the year 1865. This has contributed in no way to improve the marketing facilities of villages situated on and near about the road. The opening of the Tapti Valley Railway was already taken as a factor for consideration at the time of the first revision.

AN OVERLOOKED FACT.

PARA 19.—The Assistant Settlement Officer has not duly considered the fact that most of the years of the period of revision were not good. Whereas during nine years 1886 to 1894 of the last settlement period only one year was a loan year (vide appendix A of the last report), there are so many as seven lean years in the subsequent settlement period of 29 years from 1896 to 1924. Moreover from the remarks of the Director of Agriculture (page 19 of the second Revision report) it will appear that out of 11 years from 1913 to 1923 three years were good year, the fair and all others were poor; and I am afraid the Assistant Settlement Officer has taken all the years of the period of revision a syears of normal crops (vide para 65 of his report.)

PARAS 20 TO 31:—No improvement in the matter of cultivation except minor changes here and there have taken place during the period of revision. On account of high price of cotton during the war and after years (1914 to 1925), there was certainly a rise in cotton cultivation. But now the tendency to resort to other dry crops is certainly noticeable. Moveover the sugarcane and other more lucrative garden crops have practically disappeared. This factor seems to have been ignored by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

PARAS 35 AND 36:—Although the Assistant Settlement Officer has shown increase in the number of wells most of them have very little water and are unfit for irrigation.

PARAS 39 TO 40:—The Assistant Settlement Officer has also taken the rise in percentage of sale prices as a factor for enhancement but it will be noticed that the rise was only in the war period and after (1914 to 1925) but now the prices are substantially going down and are bound to go down considerably still further till the normal level is reached (vide statement A appended showing the fall in the sale price). Moreover the percentage of sales to the total area of land is very insignificant and the sale prices are not always genuine but based upon various sentiments.

UNJUSTIFIABLE ENHANCEMENTS.

I submit that according to the principles laid down for settlement, the years of abnormal prices of sale and purchase of both lands and crops should not be taken into consideration in revising the assessment. This statement of mine will be substantiated by the report of the land revenue Assessment Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay (vide page 20) and also by a reference to my oral evidence before the Land Revenue Assessment Committee reported on page 92, 94 and 99, wherein responsible Government Officers like Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, the then Revenue Member and others have agreed with me that the years between 1914 and 122 should be taken as abnormal years, again from a question put to me by the Finance Member of Govenment of Bombay as a member of the Royal Agriculture Commission, I understood that years of abnormal prices like those of War period and after should be exclued from consideration. I, therefore submit that the Assistant Settlement Officer in taking the sale prices of War period and after into consideration has acted contrary to the land Revenue policy laid down by the Government and the enhancements proposed by him are unjustifiable. You yourself have declared the principle that rents for abnormal periods should be excluded from consideration (vide page 1341 of Bombay Legislative Council Debates Volume XIX, part XXIII, of March 17, 1927).

PARA 41. Leases:—The Assistant Settlement Officer seems to have laid much stress on rental value as represented by leases, but as a matter of fact only about 10 per cent of the land is given out on leases, out of which about half the leases must be for land mortgaged for debt, and their rent represents the interest and not the real rent. The Assistant Settlement Officer says he has taken care to excluded such cases, but it is impossible fo rhim to find them out. For instance, the lands though actually mortgaged are out and out sold to the sowcars by regular sale deeds to evade the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The sowcars generally obtained leases for such lands in the name of persons other than previous owners, though as a matter of fact, the previous owners continue to cultivate the land. This being so the records will not show the true state of things as regards such transactions, as they will not show the previous owners as tenants. As regards the remaining 5 per cent of rent it is doubtful whether all of them show the real economic value for some of them are speculative rents which practically remain unpaid when the crops are not good. Taking these rents as they are they will give a higher percentage than the normal when they are grouped with 5 per cent of interest rents, mentioned previously and so the conclusions of the Assistan Settlement Officer based upon the leases are misleading, and should not be taken as basis for enhancement. But, if any figures of sales or rents are to be taken, they should be for normal years. Now it cannot be said that the years 1918 to 1925 were normal years as considered by the Assistant Settlement Officer, for during these years the after-effects of war caused greater fluctuations than even during the years of war, not only in this country but all over the world. So my contention is that only the figures of years prior to 1914 should be taken into account in revising the present assessment. On referring to the figures given in appendix H and H (I), it will appear that during 1901 to 1911 the averages per acre of multiple of assessment represented by the rents are 2.20 for Jarayat in Bardoli Taluka and 2.31 for Valod Mahal, and for rice 2.01 and 2.07 and for garden 1.24 and 1.00 respectively.

THE MAXIMUM LIMIT.

This will clearly show that the existing assessment has almost reached the maximum limit for Jarayat and in other cases has even exceeded the limit. These averages are for the Taluka as a whole, but looking to the figures of several individual villages, it will appear that in many cases the figures of multiple of assessment are below. 2. From the above it will clearly appear that there is no case for any enhancement according to the principles of Land Revenue Policy of Government and the enhancement proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer wrongly based on the figures of the years 1918 to 1925, which are not normal, is quite unjustifiable.

PARA 49:—Looking to the statement of holdings, it will appear that out of 11,942 holders so many as 7,463 own land from 1 to 5 acres and 3958 from 6 to 25, i.e. 11421 holders possess uneconomic holdings which would hardly enable them to make their both ends meet. Again these figures show that nearly 95 per cent of the holdings are in possession of actual cultivators. This will disprove the theory that by an enhancement of assesgment only the superior holders are affected and not the inferior ones. Thus it will be clear that any enhancement of assessment will hit the poor cultivator of small holdings much more than larger superior holders which are only 14 in Bardoli and 15 in Chorasi.

PARAS 53 TO 56:—In my opinion the raising of villages to higher groups has no tlement Officer has not advanced any substlement Officer has not advanced any substantial grounds for taking them to the higher goups, especially when the Local Boards are not properly maintaining the roads for want of funds. Marketing facilities during the fair season are not sufficient to meet the requirements of these villages. The shifting location of ginning factories here and there, which is one of the arguments advanced by the Assistant Settlement Officer, does not give any special, advantage for increased profits to the agriculturists, specially in view of the fact that these factories are generally combined in an association which regulates prices etc. This contention will be supported by the fact that the Assistant Settlement Officer himself has overlooked this point in case of Surbhon Pragna where the old three ginning factories at Ambhetu, Surbhon and Vadoli have been closed and still these and the surrounding villages are not brought down to a lower group.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENTS.

PARAS 57 TO 65:—I would summarise my arguments against the enhancement of assessment in the Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas as under:—

The rental value as the basis of assessment should not be relied upon, as it is difficult to find out real economic rent for the reasons stated above. Not more than 10 per cent of land is leased out and of this not even half can be said to fetch economic rent. and the assessment of 95 per cent of land should not, in fairness, be based upon the uncertain figures of the remaining 5 per cent.

Even if Government are bent upon basing the assessment on rental value, figures for abnormal years should not be taken into consideration at all. Now what are the abnormal years? The whole world knows that the years of 1914 to 1925 were years of highly fluctuating conditions of prices and market, due to the direct and indirect effect of War. This will be supported by reference to appendix I on page 54 of the Second Revision Report. The Assistant Settlement Officer ha not excluded the years 1918 to 1925 from his consideration, but on the other hand has availed himself of the abnormal condition prevalent in these years to inflate the multiple of rental value to assessment. My contention is that the figures for the years 1901 to 1914 should be taken and compared with the figures for 4 or 5 years after 1925 to have a correct idea of the real rental value. Taking the figures for 1901 to 1911, it is evident that the multiple of rental value to assessment about 2, i.e. 50 per cent of the rental value of land is paid as assessment. This is the maximum assessment permissible under the principles of Settlement and hence there is no scope whatsoever for enhancement. On the contrary their is a large number of cases in which a reduction is both fair and called for.

If Government are not prepared to rely solely upon the figures for 1901 to 1911 as suggested here and want that the more recent figures should also be considered, those for the years 1918 to 1925 should not be taken as they have been but Government should wait for another five years to watch the adjustment of prices which have already begun to go down since 1925 (vide statement B). So the proposed Revision should not be given effect to and a fresh Revision should be made after 5 years, excluding the abnormal years from 1914 to 1924.

But my contention which has been supported by the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, is that the proper basis of assessment should be the net profit of cultivation. This point though touched has been summarily dismissed by the Assistant Settlement Officer and has not bbeen given the importance it deserves. I want to give details on this point and to show that there is hardly any margin of net profit left to justify any enhancement. The Assistant Settlement Officer's figures for the total production for all kinds of cultivable land for the Bardoli Taluka are 2890548 (vide para: 65) which cannot be accepted as normal, because they appear to have been taken for the abnormal years from 1918 to 1925. During this period the cost of production too was abnormal and should also have been taken into consideration. This will be as under:—

	Acres	Cost per acre	Total cost
Cotton	22,181	32	70,9792
Juari	34,080	32	1090560
Rice	18,612	52	967824
Total			2768176

(vide statement C)

N. B.—No supervision and manure charges have been included in the above cost of dry land crops only 33 per cent of the cost of manure is included for rice.

CAREFUL CALCULATION.

These figures have been very carefully calculated from actual cost on a very conservative basis. They will be higher if the cost of production on Government Farm be taken as basis for calculation. which I think must be higher than the rates given here. Moreover the fiures of the cost of production given for the year 1901 in the taxed book on Indian Agriculture, volume III, is Rs. 15 for dry crop and 38-8-0 for rice. The present labour charges are admittedly so high as four times (vide the para 45), and the other charges pertaining to agriculture have been doubled if not trebled. So my figures about the cost of production will appear to be much under-rated. To this cost of production, i.e. Rs. 2768176/- should be added the assessment of 400000/- in round figures. Thus the total cost will be about 32,00,000/- which means a loss of about 3,00,000/- to the cultivators of the Taluka. It may moreover be noted that these figures of cost 'do not include supervision charges and manure on dry crop land'.

This loss of 3,00,000/- is not a fiction but a reality which is reflected in the increasing indebtedness of the cultivators of the Bardoli Taluka. In 1865 the taluka was altogether free from debt (vide page 47 of the first Revision Settlement Report, selection No CCCLIX) But by the year 1896 the Taluka got indebted to the extent of 33,76,000 - (vide page 108 para 5 Ibid) and the indebtedness has risen to about 1 crore by this year, as will be seen from the detailed statement D appended. So the interest on debt also must be taken into consideration in calculating the cost of production because the debt is unproductive. This interest on 1 crore of debt total loss will be over 12,00,000/- according to the rate of interest charged by the Co-operative credit societies. Thus the total loss will be over 12,00000/-.

Under the circumstances one would wonder why the taluka agriculturists are not totally ruined. But such a result has only been averted by the large amounts of money brought by about 3,000 emigrants to Africa and other places. Secondly it must be borne in mind that the main part of the cost of production is labour charges which mostly go to the members of the family of agriculturists (vide para 31) and it is only on this meagre wages of labour that they eke out a precarious subsistence.

The agriculturists have already suffered a loss of 12-1/2 per cent and the Government have gained to the same extent at the expense of the agriculturists by their present policy of exchange. So it is but natural that the agriculturist wants that he should not be further hit by any enhancement. On the other hand, for this reason there is a strong case for proportionate reduction.

As regards the general argument advanced in para 57 that an enhancement is justified on account of the increased prosperity of the taluka, it must be observed that it is difficult to prove that the talukahas been really proporing unless a detailed economic inquiry is undertaken. Where such an inquiry has been made, as in Pardi taluka, it has been proved to the hilt that there is deterioration instead of improvement in the economic condition of the people and the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas are not likely to show any better result.

It is not necessary to forward a separate statement para by para for the Chorasi taluka as most of the remarks made here apply with greater force to the Chorasi taluka which is admitted to be one of the most highly assessed talukas in the country. It is a matter of surprise to me that the Assistant Settlement Officer should have made out a case for enhancement when a substantial reduction was urgently called for.

Statements E, F, G,E and H I J, showing rents realised on leases relating to Chorasi and Bardoli talukas are appended. More statements of this nature will be forwarded shortly.

I have the honour to be,
(Sd/.) BHIMBHAI R. NAIK.
Your most obedient servant,
Sir,

RELIGIOUS REFORM IN TURKEY

REINTERPRETATION OF KORAN.

PROPOSAL TO MAKE TURKISH LANGUAGE OF THE PRAYER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", writes:—

The report on religious reforms in Turkey drawn up by the commission appointed by the Faculty of Theology of Stamboul University is textually as follows:—

Our commission, having as its mission to fix the principles of the reforms to be introduced in the Moslem religion, submits its scientific thesis on this question:—

1. The recent grandiose democratic evolution of Turkey present two principal aspects in the multiplicity of institutions, moral, judicial, economic &c. The first of these aspects is the scientific direction and character imprinted on all our social institutions. The second aspect resides in the giving of a national character to all our social institutions. The laws of sciences and logic direct the different branches of the national activity, and that activity has a tendency to break with individualism and to nationalise itself. In language, morals, law, and economy the Turkish evolution draws its inspiration from science, reason, and logic.

2. Religion is also a social institution, and is therefore obliged to conform to the exigencies of existence and the laws of progress. It is true that this progressive perfection must not go outside the rational limits of our religion, but it would be an error to believe that this religion must remain immovably attached to primitive forms and superannuated usages, and for ever deprived of the aid and all-powerful force of the law of progress, whatever may be its original precepts. In the Turkish democracy religion, like everything else, must enter into the new era of vitality of which it has need.

3. It is true that there are always means to realise these reforms, but it would be childish to expect their realisation from the influence of mystic forces in the present conditions of modern societies. Religious life must be reformed, like moral and economic life, by means of scientific procedure and by the aid of reason, so that it may move forward in line with the other social institutions and give all the results of which it is capable.

4. First, as to the forms and places of prayer and ceremony. Our shrines must be kept clean in perfect repair, and comfortable. Seats and cloakrooms should be installed within the mosques. One ought to enter wearing footwear, but clean. These are the hygienic conditions which should preside over the reforms in places of public worship.

REINTERPRETATION OF THE KORAN

Secondly, the language of prayer should be Turkish. Turkish should be adopted for all prayers and verses of the Koran. Prayers should be extremely simple and clear, and such as to stir the souls of the faithful. For this purpose muezzins and imams capable of chanting melodiously should be chosen. The admission of modern instrumental music in our sanctuaries is also necessary and is an imperative need in the mosques.

The printed forms and formulas of prayers existing are inadequate. The sermons differ from the sacred readings and the prayers. They are not inspired by scientific ideas but are purely religious. Preachers ought to be capable in philosophy and theology, and equal to their task. Till our Faculty of Theology can train such men advantage should be taken of laymen possessing knowledge of the philosophy of religion. These men will lay the first bases of a Moslem religious philosophy and literature. With its primitive methods and interpretations the existing theology, as understood up to now, cannot realise this reform.

What is most important is not the translation of the Koran into Turkish, nor its classification into verses. The indispensable thing is the reinterpretation of its meaning and precepts and their revaluation. If one does not examine the contents of that book with a scientific mentality there is no means of understanding anything therein. The restricted resources of private thought and individual logic are insufficient.

To realise all these reforms a plan of application must be prepared. This can only be done by a scientific institution; in this case by the Faculty of Theology. The Revolution created this Faculty, whereof the need was felt. After three years' experience this institution has arrived at the conviction that the above reforms are necessary.

THEOLOGICAL FACULTY'S PROGRAMME.

The Turkish commuity can only gain from them from every point of view. The Faculty thinks that there is every advantage in putting its views before the competent authorities with all the weight it enjoys. These bases of reform closely concern the higher politics of Turkey, and will be likely to have a fruitful influence on all Muslim countries. The faculty will thus have rendered extensive services.

To sum up, we propose to expound in detail the mode of application of these suggestions, which tend to render our religious ceremonies conformable to hygiene, to Turkefy them, to imprint upon them a certain aesthetic character, and to reconcile them with philosophy. To this effect we shall publish brochures and studies. Lectures and public classes will be organised. We shall form ministers of religion conscious of their role and well trained. On days and at hours to be announced sermons will be delivered under our auspices in the greater mosques of Turkey. Our Faculty "Review" will publish scientific studies on these reforms.

In this manner the new Turkey will not limit herself, in the spiritual domain, to a mere awakening of consciences. She will at the same time constitute herself the educator and guide of all Muslim peoples who remain backward and enslaved. Thus the Faculty of Theology of the University of Constantinople, which is a scientific institution, will have fulfilled towards the country the duty of civilisation and modernisation which is incumbent upon it.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.